Steps taken to bring down the Prices of Foodgrains.

*Q.—309. Sri H. K. SIDDIAH. (Belur).—

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

the steps taken by Government to bring down the prices of foodgrains in the State, in view of their abnormal rise ?

A.—Sri K. F. PATIL (Minister for Forest and Transport).—

Considering the rise in prices of other commodities it cannot be said that the rise in the prices of foodgrains is abnormal.

However the prices are steadily on the high side and the following steps have been taken to arrest any tendency towards further increase in price of foodgrains.

As rice is the principal foodgrain in which the State is deficient, Government procured paddy/rice during the harvests of 1958 and 1959 and are releasing rice through fair price depots at reasonable prices fixed by Government.

Further, with a view to enabling Government to keep track of available stocks, a system of licensing of Rice Deaers and Millers has been introduced. With a view to conserving the rice resources of the Southern Zone comprising the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madras, Mysore and Kerala the export of rice to any place outside the Zone is banned. These measures have helped to arrest a further rise in the prices of rice and indirectly of the other essential foodgrains also.

Leave of Absence

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have received a letter from Sri F. X. Denis Pinto, Member, Legislative Assembly, requesting permission of the Assembly to remain absent from all the meetings of the current session as he is not keeping well.

Is it the pleasure of the Assembly that permission be granted to Sri F. X. Denis Pinto to remain absent from all the meetings of the current Session ?

HON'BLE MEMBERS.—Yes.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Permission to remain absent is granted.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.

Sri T. SUBRAMANYA (Minister for Law, Labour and Local Self-Government).—I beg to lay on the Table Notification No. LLH 2 BET 60, dated 17th February 1960 issued under clauses (*c*) and (*d*) sub-section (1) of section 215 of the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards Act, 1959 making the Mysore Village Panchayats and Local Boards (Removal of Difficulties) Order No. 3.

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1960-61.

General Discussion—(*Contd.*)

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮರಾವ್ (ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ತ್ಯಂಗೇರಿ ಕೊಪ್ಪ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಹರಳಾಲೆ, ಹೆಗ್ಗಾರು, ಭೈರೇಶ್ವರ, ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಕೆ ತೋಟಗಳು ವಿಶೇಷವಾಗಿರುತ್ತವೆ. ಈ ಅಡಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಅಣಬೆ ರೋಗ ತಗುಲ ಅದರಿಂದ ಅಡಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಯು ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಾಗರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ, ಅಡಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಹೊಸ ರೋಗ ತಗುಲಿದೆ, ಅದು ಏನು ಎಂದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ರೋಗ ತಗುಲಿದ 3 ತಿಂಗಳೊಳಗೆ ಅಡಕೆ ಗಿಡಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಸಾಯುತ್ತವೆ. ಸಾಗರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳಸೆ, ಕರೋಡಿ, ಲಂಗದ ಹಳ್ಳಿ, ಮಡನೂರು, ಯಲ್ಲೂರು, ಕಾವರ್‌ಗೋಡಿ, ಕನಲೇ, ಕೆಲಡೀ, ಸಿದ್ಧಾಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕೊಂಡಿಳ ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಕೆ ತೋಟಗಳಿಗೆ ಇಂಥ ಹೊಸ ರೋಗ ಬಂದು, ಅಡಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಯತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳ ತೊಂದರೆ ಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಆ ರೋಗದ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೀವ್ರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ತಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಿದ್ದರೆ ಈ ಕಮರ್ಷಿಯಲ್ ಕ್ರಾಪ್ ಏನು ಇದೆ, ಅದು ಇಲ್ಲ ದಂತಾಗಿ ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಬರುವ ಸಂಭವವುಂಟು. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ತೀರ್ಥಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲರುವ ಅರಕಾನಟ್ ರಿಸರ್ಚ್ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್‌ಅನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಡೆವಲಪ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದುವರೆಗೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಗವರ್ನಮೆಂಟ್ ಅರೆಕಾನಟ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕಮಿಟಿಯವರು ಗ್ರಾಂಟು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ ಆದರೂ ಏಕೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಇನ್ನೂ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮರಾವ್)

ಪೊರ್ಟೈನಲಲ್ಲಪೋ ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಗರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಮತ್ತೂರು ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಹಣಬೆ ಮತ್ತು ಕೊಳಪೆರೋಗ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿಗಳ ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಪ್ರಯೋಗ ನಡೆಸಲು 30—40 ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಹಿಂದೆಯೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಫಾರಮ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವ ಕಾರಣದಿಂದಲೋ ಏನೋ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಆಕ್ಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೇರೆಯವರಿಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ವಾಪಸ್ಸು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಕಂಡೀಷನ್ ಮೇಲೆ ಸದರಿ ಫಾರ್ಮನ್ನು ಹರಾಜಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಡಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಯುವ ಕಾರವಾರಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಮಹತ್ವದ್ದು ಆಗಿರುವ ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಫಾರಂ ಆಗುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ, ಶರಾವತಿ ವ್ಯಾಲಿಪ್ರಾಜೆಕ್ಟಿನಿಂದ ಸಹಸ್ರಾರು ಎಕರೆ ಅಡಕೆ ಬೆಳೆ ಮುಳುಗಡೆಯಾಗುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ ಅಲ್ಲಿನ ಅರೆಕಾನಟ್ ಗಾರ್ಡನ್ಸ್ ಡೆವಲಪ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಆಕ್ಟಿವಿಟೀಸ್‌ಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಈ ಫಾರಮ್ ಅನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅಡಕೆ ಬೆಳೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಸಹಾಯ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮಾನ್ಯ ಮಿತ್ರರು ಅನೇಕರು ಬಂದರುಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕಾರವಾರ, ಮಂಗಳೂರು, ಭಟ್ಕಳ್, ಮಲ್ಪೆ ಈ ನಾಲ್ಕು ಬಂದರುಗಳು, ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಬಂದರುಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯೋಗ್ಯವಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕವುಗಳು. 200 ಮೈಲಿ ಇರುವ ಕರಾವಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಬಂದರನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೆ ಇರುವುದು ಶೋಚನೀಯ. ಗುಜರಾತಿಗಳೂ ಮತ್ತು ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ನಾಯಕರೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆ ಇಂಟರೆಸ್ಟ್‌ನಿಂದ ನೋಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆ ದಕ್ಷಿಣದಲ್ಲಿನ ನಾಯಕರಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಟರೆಸ್ಟ್ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ಗುಜರಾತಿಗಳು ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿನಿಂದ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಆಗುವ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ಕಾಂಡ್ಲಬಂದರನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಕಾಣುತ್ತದೆ. ದಕ್ಷಿಣದ ನಾಯಕರು ಕನ್ನಡನಾಡಿನ 200 ಮೈಲಿ ವಿಶಾಲ ಕರಾವಳಿ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಬಂದರುಗಳ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಷ್ಟೊಂದು ಅನಾದರಣೆ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲಕ್ಷ್ಯ ಮಾಡಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ನಮ್ಮ ನಾಯಕರು ಅವರಿಗೆ ಒಲುಮೆಯಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಏನೋ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಹಿಂದಿನ ಮೈಸೂರಿನ ದಿವಾನರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸರ್ ಮಿರ್ಜಾ ಇಸ್ಮೈಲ್‌ರವರು ಮತ್ತು ಸರ್ ಎಂ. ವಿಶ್ವೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯನವರು ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶದ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೋಸ್ಕರ ಭಟ್ಕಲ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾರವಾರವನ್ನು ಬಂದರುಗಳನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಲು ಪರ್‌ಚೇಸ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಆಲೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಮೈಸೂರು ದೇಶವು ಒಂದುಗೂಡಿದೆ. ಇಂಥಾ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳ್ಳೆಯ 'all weather port' ಬಂದರುಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡದೆ ಇದ್ದರೆ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ ವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಮಾಜಿ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಾದ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಹನುಮಂತಯ್ಯನವರು ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ ಕೆಲವು ಮುಖಂಡರನ್ನು ಒಳಗೊಂಡ ಒಂದು ಕಮಿಟಿಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿ ಅದರಮೂಲಕ ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಒತ್ತಾಯ ಮಾಡಿದರೆ ಏಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ವಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ?

ರೈಲ್ವೆ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡರೆ ಉತ್ತರದಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಲ್ಲಿಯಿಂದ ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತಾಕ್ಕೆ ಡಿಲ್ಲಿಯಿಂದ ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿಯವರೆಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಡೆಲ್ಲಿಯಿಂದ ಪಂಜಾಬಿನವರೆಗೂ ಭೂಪಟವನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಬರಿಯ ರೈಲ್ವೆಲೈನುಗಳ ರಚ್ತೆಗಳೇ ಕಾಣುತ್ತವೆ. ಅದೇ ದಕ್ಷಿಣ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಎಲ್ಲೂ ಕಾಣುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ಕಡೆಯಿಂದ ಪಾರ್ಲಮೆಂಟ್ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಜನ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅವರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಸಾಲದು. ಏನಾದರೂ ನೆಹರೂಅವರು ಕೆಲ್ಲು ಕುಲಕಿದರೆ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ಅಷ್ಟೇ ಸಮಾಧಾನವೋ ಏನೋ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಪಾರ್ಲಮೆಂಟ್ ಮತ್ತು ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಷ್ಟು ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ನಿಗಾ ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಾರೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋರ್ಟ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲೂ ಕೂಡ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಶ್ರಮವಹಿಸಬೇಕು. ಉಳಿದ ವ್ಯವಹಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಕೀಮು ಹಾಕಿಕೊಂಡು ನಡೆಸಬೇಕು. ರೈಲ್ವೆಲೈನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಪೋರ್ಟಿನ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಾತ್ಸಾರ ಮಾಡಕೂಡದು. ರಾಜ್ಯದ ಮುಖಂಡರುಗಳು ಭಿನ್ನಾಭಿಪ್ರಾಯವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಳ್ಳದೆ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ಈ ಸಭೆಯ ಮೂಲ ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಇಷ್ಟ ಪಡುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ರಾಜ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಪೂರೈಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣ ಮತ್ತು ಉಕ್ಕಿನ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯ expansion scheme ಗೆ 12 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಯೋಜನೆ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು ದಿಟ್ಟತನದ ಮನಸ್ಸು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇಂಡಸ್ಟ್ರೀಸ್ ಮಿನಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಆದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಜತ್ತಿ ಅವರು ಅನೇಕ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಬಗ್ಗೆ, ಅಲ್ಯೂಮಿನಿಯಂ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ, ಫರ್ಟಿಲೈಸರ್ಸ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿ, ಪೇಪರ್ ಮಿಲ್ಸ್, ಸಕ್ಕರೆ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ನಡೆಸಬೇಕೆಂದೂ ಮತ್ತು ನಂಡೂರಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೀನನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ಬೆಟ್ಟ ಗುಡ್ಡಗಳಷ್ಟು ಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೀಸ್ ಅದುರು ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರದೇಶವನ್ನು ಡೆವಲಪ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಇದು ಸಕಾಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮುತುವರ್ಜಿ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಂಡು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೀವ್ರಗಮನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತ ಇರುವುದು ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷದ ಸಂಗತಿ. ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಇನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಉತ್ಸಾಹದಿಂದ ಕಾರ್ಯಗತ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನನ್ನ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕಳೆದ ಸಾರಿ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಅವರು ಅನಿಮಲ್ ಹಸ್ಬೆಂಡರಿ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನ ಸಚಿವರಾಗಿದ್ದಾಗ ಡೈರಿ ಫಾರಂ ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ, ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ, ಲಕ್ಕವಳ್ಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಎಂದು ಉತ್ತರ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದರು. ಇನ್ನೂ ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಕ್ರಮ ನಡೆದಿದೆಯೇ ವಿನಾ ಖಚಿತವಾದ ಕ್ರಮ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡಿಲ್ಲ.

ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಳಿಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ದಾವಣಗೆರೆಯಿಂದ ಎಮ್ಮೆ ಕೊಂಡು ಕೊಂಡು ಬರಬೇಕು. ಎತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮೈಸೂರು ಹಾಸನದಿಂದ ತರಬೇಕು. ತಳಿಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಹೇಳುವುದಾದರೆ ಪರಿಣತರಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿ ಯಾವ ರೀತಿ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ತಳಿಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಮಾಡಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು

ಯೋಜನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ ಹೇನೆಂದರೆ ಮರೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲ ಕಾಡುಕೋಣಗಳನ್ನು ಬ್ರೀಡ್ ಮಾಡಿನತಕ್ಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭವುಂಟು. ಒಂದು ಪರ್ವದ ಜನ ಕಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಡು ಕೋಣಗಳನ್ನು ಷಿಕಾರಿ ಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಕಾಡು ಕೋಣ ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲಬಾರದೆಂದು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧ ಹಾಕ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳಲಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಮರೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ತುಂಬ ಬತ್ತಿ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಾ ಇವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವಾದರೂ ಇಷ್ಟೆ. ಕೆರೆಯು ಮೇರ್ಲಾಗದಲ್ಲರತಕ್ಕ, ನೀರು ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ದರಖಾಸ್ತು ಮೂಲಕ ಏರೇ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ಕೆರೆಗೆ ನೀರು ಬಾರದ ಹಾಗಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇನ್ನಾದರೂ ಕೂಡ ಕೆರೆಗೆ ನೀರು ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಬಾರದು ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ನಿನ್ನೆ ಹೇಳಿದ ಹಾಗೆ ಮೈನರ್ ಫಾರೆಸ್ಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲರತಕ್ಕ ಜಮೀನನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕು. ಅಡಕೆ ಮತ್ತು ಹಣ್ಣು ಹಂಪಲು ಬೆಳೆಯಲಕ್ಕೆ ಅಂತಹ ಪ್ರದೇಶ ಬೇಕಾ ದಷ್ಟು ಇದೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲ ಬಾವಿ ತೆಗೆಯುವಂತಹ ಕ್ರಮಕ್ಕೆ ಮದರಾಸಿನಲ್ಲ ಇರುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ವ್ಯತ್ಯಾಸ ಇದೆ. ನೀರು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. 50-60 ಅಡಿ ಬಾವಿ ತೆಗೆದ ಮೇಲೆ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲ ಬೋರ್ ವೆರ್ ಹಾಕಿದರೆ ನೀರು ಬುಗ್ಗೆಯಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಅಡಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಇತರ ಬೆಳೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅದರಿಂದ ತೊಂದರೆ ಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂತಹ ಸಿಸ್ಟಂ ಏರ್ಪಾಡು ಇಲ್ಲ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಇರಾಜಿಯವರು ಬೋರ್ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಯಂತ್ರಗಳನ್ನು I. P. set ಕೊಡತಕ್ಕ ಕ್ಷೇತ್ರಗಳಲ್ಲ ಅಡಷ್ಟು ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಪಕ್ಷದಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರು ಸರಬರಾಯಿ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಬೇಕಾದಷ್ಟು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ ಮಾಡಲಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯ ವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಕೆಲಸ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳಲಚ್ಛಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.—ಬೋರ್ ವೆರ್ಸ್ ನಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ನೀರು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಮದರಾಸು ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಮಟ್ಟಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಎತ್ತರ ದಲ್ಲದೆ. ನಾವು 2,700 ಅಡಿ, 3,000 ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರದಲ್ಲದ್ದೇವೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ನಮಗೆ ಸಾಕಾ ದಷ್ಟು ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—If he means tube wells, it is impossible. If he means bore wells, it is possible. ಬೋರ್ ವೆರ್ಸ್‌ನ ಆವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಇದೆ. ಅದನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

Sri R. M. PATIL.—I request the Hon'ble Finance Minister to travel a distance of six miles from here to the village of Rangasandra. An arrangement is made there to cultivate 20 acres of wet land from the water supplied by the bore wells.

ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮರಾವ್.—ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಎಫ್. ಪಾಟೀಲ್ ಅವರು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ನಿಜವಾಗಿಯೂ ಸಂತೋಷವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಅವರು ತಮ್ಮ ಅನುಭವದಿಂದ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲ ನಾಲೆಯ ಮುಖಾಂತರ ನೀರು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಯಾವುದೋ ಕಾಲ ದಲ್ಲ, 10 ಸಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆಗೆ ಹಾಯ್ದುವರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಇದ್ದದ್ದು; ಇವೊತ್ತು 12 ಸಾವಿರ ಎಕರೆಗೆ ಹಾಯವರಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಬಗ್ಗೆರ್ ಹುಕುಂನಲ್ಲ ನೀರು ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಕ್ರಮೇಣ ಪ್ರಾವತಿಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ. ನರ್ವೇ ಸೆಟರ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿಗೆ ತೀವ್ರ ಗಮನ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇವೆ ಎಂದು ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣದಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳಿದ್ದೀರಿ. ಈಗ ಬಗ್ಗೆರ್ ಹುಕುಂನಲ್ಲ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವುದು ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಒಂದರಲ್ಲೇ ಅಲ್ಲ, ಇದು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನ ಮಾತು ಆಗಿದೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಇದೆಯೋ ಇಲ್ಲವೋ ಎನ್ನುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲ ಬಗ್ಗೆರ್ ಹುಕುಂನಲ್ಲ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ರೆವಿನ್ಯೂ ಡಿಪಾರ್ಟ್‌ಮೆಂಟಿನವರೂ ಪಿ. ಡಬ್ಲ್ಯು. ಡಿ. ನವರೂ ಕೋ-ಆರ್ಡಿನೇಷ್ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಇಟ್ಟುಕೊ-ಡರೆ 10-15 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಇದರಿಂದ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ ಹಳೆಯ ಟೌನ್ ಮತ್ತು ಹೊಸ ಟೌನಿಗೆ ಮಧ್ಯೇ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು—ಹೊನ್ನಾವರ ರಸ್ತೆಯಲ್ಲ ಜನ ನಂದಣಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರಾಣಹಾನಿ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಆಗುತ್ತಾ ಇದೆ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಂಬಂಧ ಪಟ್ಟಂತೆ ಒಂದು ಡಿವಿಯೇಷನ್ ರಸ್ತೆ ಮತ್ತು ತಕ್ಕ ಒಂದು ಸೇತುವೆ ನಿರ್ಮಾಣವಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ತಿಳಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಹಿಂದುಳಿದ ಜನಾಂಗದವರ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳುವು ದಾದರೆ ಬೇಡರು 10 ಲಕ್ಷ ಜನ ಇದ್ದಾರೆ. ಮೈನರ್ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಟಿ ಆಗಲ, ಮೇಜರ್ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಟಿ ಆಗಲ ಯಾವ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲ ಭದತನ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿದೆ ಎಂಬ ಅಂಕಿ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ಲಿಂಗಾಯತರಾಗಲ ಒಕ್ಕಲಿಗರಾಗಲ, ಇತರರಾಗಲ ಎಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಬಡತನ ಇದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿದ್ದಾರೆ ಎಂಬ ವಿಚಾರವನ್ನು ಮುಂದಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಂಡು, ಜಮೀನು ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಲ, ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಲ, ಸೀಟ ಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವುದಾಗಲ ನಿರ್ಧರ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಂಗದ 16(4)ನಯ ಕಲಮಿನಲ್ಲ ಅದನ್ನೇ ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸ್ಥಾನಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಯಾಗೆ ಯಾವ ತರಹದ ಪ್ರಾತಿನಿಧ್ಯವೂ ದೊರಕಲ್ಲವೋ ಅಂತಹವರಿಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶ ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. Socially, economically, culturally ಎಲ್ಲ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದಲೂ ಬ್ಯಾಕ್‌ವರ್ಡ್ ಕಮ್ಯೂನಿಟಿ ಎಂದರೆ ಯಾರು ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಿರ್ಧರಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ವಿಷಯ. ಮರಾಠಾ ಜನಾಂಗದವರು ಎಂದು ಏನು ಇದ್ದಾರೆಯೋ ಅವರ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಜನಗಣತಿಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ್ಗೆ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಜಾತಿಗಳ ಹೆಸರಿನಲ್ಲ ಕೊಡರಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಜಾತಿ ಯಲ್ಲಯ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಹೆಸರುಗಳು ಇವೆ. ಸಿಂಪಿ, ನಾಮದೇವ, ಮರಾಠಾ, ರಂಗಾರಿ, ಸೋಮ ವಂಶೀ ಕ್ಷತ್ರಿಯ ಎಂದು ಮುಂತಾಗಿ ಹೆಸರುಗಳಿವೆ. ಈ ರೀತಿ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆಯಾಗಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಜನರ ಒಟ್ಟು ಜನಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಎಷ್ಟಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಸಿಕ್ಕುವು ದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೂ ಈ ಜನರಿಗೆ ಅವರ ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟೇಜ್ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ದೊರೆಯಬೇಕಾದ ಸೌಲಭ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಒದಗಿಸಿ ಕೊಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ನಾನು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

(ಶ್ರೀ ಡಿ. ಟಿ. ಸೀತಾರಾಮರಾವ್)

ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೇಳತಕ್ಕಂಥ ವಿಷಯಗಳು ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ನನಗೆ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾಲಾವಧಿ ಮುಗಿದು ಹೋಗಿದೆ. ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಗಂಟೆ ಬಾರಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನನಗೆ ಮಾತನಾಡಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ; ಮತ್ತು ಈ ವರ್ಷದ ಬಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಂಡಿಸಿರತಕ್ಕ ನಮ್ಮ ಹಣಕಾಸಿನ ಸಚಿವರಾದ ಶ್ರೀಮಾನ್ ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪನವರಿಗೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ಮತ್ತು ಈ ಬಜೆಟ್ಟನ್ನು ಹೃತ್ಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಸ್ವಾಗತಿಸಿ ನನ್ನ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಮುಗಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

†Sri M. C. NARASIMAHAN (K.G.F.). Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will not take much time of the House and I will make only a few general observations on the budget since I may have opportunities to say a few words on the various demands.

I think I should place before the House two aspects while judging the budget. It is apparently a surplus budget but the surplusage has got to be viewed in several ways. Firstly, it is admitted that it will not be a surplus budget if the Government were to give effect to the additions to the dearness allowance recently sanctioned to the N.G.Os. getting below Rs. 300. There is another aspect which is also very important for us to consider. The original plan outlay so far as the Mysore State was concerned was Rs. 145 crores but so far as the present budgeted outlay is concerned, since this is the last year of the Second Plan period, we have to bear in mind the fact that there is a shortfall in the original plan outlay to the tune of Rs.5 crores. If have not been able to find the resources and incur the same expenditure as was envisaged at the beginning of the Second Plan and as was repeatedly stated in this House several times, the surplus could have been of a much bigger dimension. It is true that on certain items of development and social services we are in a position to spend today more and there is more allocation for them in the budget than was allotted previously either at the beginning or in the middle of the Plan. I shall submit a few figures which will show the difference. At the beginning of the Plan, *i.e.*, in 1955-56, the per capita expenditure in respect of education was 3.7 and that in respect of Medical and Public Health was 1.5. If we come to 1960-61 budget figures, this is the last year of the Second Plan period—it has nearly doubled. The per capita expenditure on education is 6.6 and that on Medical and Public Health is 2.6: taking the population at slightly more than 2 crores. To this extent, things may look very progressive. At the same time, I would like to ask what is the contribution made by the people? Is the extent of contribution made by the different sections of the people same or equitable ? In this connection, I am sorry to say that one of the important objectives of the Second Plan, namely reducing the disparities or the principle of equitable taxation has not been kept in mind. On the other hand, it is the common man that has been compelled to bear the burden of this development. It is not the richer sections or the sections that can afford to bear but the ordinary people who have actually contributed to this big scale development. I shall presently indicate how it is. In 1956-57, if you take the share of the direct taxes, it was of the order of 46.96%: in 1960-61, *i.e.*, at the end of the Plan period, it has declined to 39.49%. In other words, in the total tax revenue the share of direct taxes has declined during the plan period.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In 1956-57 the Hon'ble Member has taken the account figures while in 1960-61 he has taken the budget figures.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I am aware of it. If my Hon'ble friend does not want that, I shall give him other figures which will reveal a worse situation. If you take the 1957-58 account, the proportion of direct taxes to the total tax revenue was 46.96 and today at the end of the plan it is 43.26: That means the proportion has comparatively declined. It is further clear from the Finance Minister's speech what while the direct tax rose by 125.5% in 1957-58, indirect tax rose by 146.6% during the same period. From this it is crystal clear that the contribution made for this development has been from the ordinary

masses and not from those who are capable of bearing direct taxes, *viz.*, the propertied class. The per capita taxation in the State in 1955–56 on the eve of integration which more or less gives an indication of the situation at the beginning of the plan was 8.1 according to the Finance Commission and today it is 16.5 according to the figures given on page 5 of the Finance Minister. I think it would be round about 24.9 at the end of the Third Plan. During the Second Plan period it has nearly doubled. This shows that the major contribution to the development of this State has come from the common man and not from those who can bear this burden.

2-30 P.M.

So, one of the basic objectives of the Second Five-Year Plan namely, equitable distribution of burden for development has not been maintained, in this Budget.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—May I draw the attention of the Hon'ble Member to the fact that direct tax is on smaller groups while indirect tax is on larger sections?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—That is true. One might like to say that the national income has risen during this period. The story of national income is not very satisfactory at all. It was envisaged that there should be 5 per cent annual increment but according to the latest figures it is not more than 3.4 per cent. I am advisedly referring to the national income because it does indicate the extent to which the living standards have declined during this period. I do submit that so far as ordinary men, *i.e.*, the bulk of the population is concerned, the standard of living has not at all increased and on the other hand there is an indication that it has decreased. There was an enquiry conducted by the Indian Statistical Institute with regard to the standard of living of the working people. They found that in the year 1958-59 the workers and the lower income groups were leading the same standard of living earning same income in terms of money as they were getting in 1941. So, my contention is that in spite of heavy outlay and huge expenditure that the State is incurring, it has not helped to increase the standard of living of the vast masses, On the other hand the taxation burden has gone on increasing.

There is one other aspect to which I would like to invite your attention. Well-development can take place if money is available. Taxation is one of the ways of getting more money and I am not denying it But the point is you have to see that when the people have come forward to sacrifice and bear the burden, you must create assets which will give quicker results. It is for the State to see that its finances are properly husbanded. So far as that aspect is concerned, *prima facie* as admitted by the Finance Minister himself in the course of his speech, the non-taxation revenue i not very satisfactory. If we turn to page 6 we will see that total tax for 58–59 is 137peer cent and non-tax revenue is only 105 per cent and that too taking the net receipts from irrigation. After all these net receipts are rather fictitious because they do not state the real state of affairs. The interest charges and other charges have not been taken into account. When we look at this aspect, the forest revenue is a fluctuating revenue and nobody can say anything about it. So far as our forests are concerned, it is subject to all sorts of fluctuations. In 1958–59 the yield from forests was 363.51 lakhs and it came down to 307.90 lakhs in 1959–60. Again in 1960–61 it is expected to be 346.35 lakhs. One does not know whether this anticipation will be realised. Let us take the revenues from the industrial concerns That is also uncertain and nobody can place any reliance. What is surprising is in respect of road transport schemes. One can understand changing returns in respect of industries and irrigation. But could you say that in respect of road transport when you have almost a monopoly? I know the reasons advanced for these fluctuating returns but I say they are not true and they do not stand a moment's scrutiny.

So if we examine carefully this aspect it will be found that there has been a rise in taxation but so far as assets are concerned we have not created such

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assets which would bring quick returns. So far as large irrigation projects are concerned, our investment--whatever might be stated from the other side – is more and the return we get is very poor. Unless we come forward and say that we must have betterment levy it is almost impossible to get quicker and profitable return.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—What about the security against famine and uncertainty of rainfall?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—From a review of our performance during these five years can we reasonably come to the conclusion that our large investments in the various undertakings are profitable? That is the question.

Sri T. MARIAPPA—It is an admitted fact. I have myself said it. But, so far as irrigation works are concerned it is not correct to expect immediate returns.

The indirect returns are very great.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN—When we are keen on fast development and raising investment every year leading to the rise in the lining standard of the people, we must be careful to see that the investments yield good and quick results. It has failed to do so. so far as irrigation works are concerned even the persons who are supposed to get the benefits have not been benefited. We have not utilised the irrigable area.

Sri T. MARIAPPA—I am certain that the House will never agree with you. Even if there is no return, they want us to construct irrigation projects.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN—There is one mistake. Our attention must be concentrated on small irrigation projects. It is not the question of my being opposed to taking up big projects. There must be one set of priori ies. In all planning priority has to be determined and rapid development has got to be borne in mind We must create those assets which will help to overcome the difficulties. This is important in view of the fact that there is a large deficit financing to the extent of 210 crores. I am not certain what it would be in the next Budget. at the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, our all India deficit financing would be of the order of 1,200 crores. What would be the consequence of it? It will be raising prices. If there is rise in prices, all the planning will go to waste.

Sri L. S. VENKAJI RAO.—In the Third Five-Year Plan the whole position would be reversed. The deficit financing will be cut down by 60 per cent.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I do not know what my friend says. We do no. know what is the Third Five-Year Plan In the Second Five-Year Plan as against the estimated deficit of 410 crores it will be 1,200 crores. Even then, the same deficit financing is assumed. So, it is expected that the deficit financing will be even more under the Third Plan. I am stressing this point only to show that it will lead to increase in prices and this increase has already gone beyond 20 per cent. Next year, in spite of the assurance of my Hon'ble friend the Food Minister,—all Food Ministers are prone to give such figures—I do not say lies. I am quite certain that in 1960-61 the prices will go up further. That is the general impression of economists.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—Not out of proportion to other essential commodities of life.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, I can give the rise in index figures in respect of other commodities. Whereas in the case of industrial goods, the price has risen by 15 or 16 per cent, the food prices have gone up by 20 to 22 per cent. So, the Budget has got to be judged in this context. What is the use of judging it as though we are living in an independent Republic? Taking these things into consideration, my submission is that we have failed. If you take the performance of the industries, compared to the money invested in industries, it is poor. Investment on industries in all India is not more than 15 per cent. Under the Third Plan, you are saying, it would be 25 per cent. So, I wish to emphasise this aspect. Your investment on industries which can bring quicker returns, is not much.

In minor industries which also can be expected to give good results, investment is poor and the results are also poor. So on all other aspects which will help to build up our economy in order to ensure decent living standards, our efforts are poor. We have not been able to ensure even the standards which the people were enjoying before the war.

Sir, I would, in passing, say one word about Road Transport. I cannot understand why the rates should be varying and fluctuating so suddenly. I can well understand that an argument would be trotted out that the cost of these buses has increased and that taxation has increased. Sir, I would submit that so far as taxation is concerned, these people cannot have any grievance. Government themselves enhanced taxation. At that time, the Opposition did point out that it would certainly lead to increase in the bus fars. Sri Vaikunta Baliga is not here; he piloted the Bill relating to the Motor Vehicles Taxation and in respect of a specific question put by me, he definitely held out an assurance that whatever the taxation on diesel oil, or other fuel, passenger rates would not be affected. this was the solemn assurance given by the followers of Mahatma Gandhi. But the position is of course understandable; he was not there to implement the assurance. But we are faced with the position: One Minister says one thing and another Minister cannot implement what he says. How are we to take these assurances, Sir? Whenever they bring taxation measures, they say one thing and do quite another. Why should they not be accused of being hypocritical, Sir?

Mr. SPEAKER.—Are you sure that such an assurance was given?

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Yes, Sir, I can read it to the House.

There is another thing, Sir. The cost—the increase in the rates has no relation to the extension of the services. They are buying new vehicles. I would like to ask my friend Sri L. S. Venkaji Rao—he is a very good business-man and he knows how to make money and there is nothing wrong in making money—whether it is envisaged anywhere that capital expansion programme is to be financed through increase in services?

Sri K. F. PATIL.—Is it only capital expansion? There are other expansions which are not of a capital nature.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—If you put in new buses, if you take over new routes, it is definitely increasing in capital expenditure. That is how it is understood in accountancy—I do not know whether our Hon'ble Minister's understanding is different! That is never to be financed by increase in rates. It is not done anywhere.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Sri. Patil did not say that simply because there was increase in capital expenditure, rates should be raised. He did not say that.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Sir, the Press Note issued in this connection says this. That is why I have to refer to this.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—Non-capital expansion activities are there. Now, of course, it is not an item arising out of the Finance Minister's speech or the Budget. You will have other opportunities to refer to it.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—I shall close, Sir. I will only refer to one or two points.

As for the pay scales of the N.G.Os-there is a reference to this subject in the Finance Minister's Budget Speech. Sir, I would like to say only one thing in respect of this matter. As I already indicated, we have seen that the tax burden has been doubled. The Pay Commission has gone into this question and has given figures which go to show that the per capita revenue including the Central Grants compares almost with any other neighbouring State-Bombay or Andhra; not so much with Bombay as with Andhra, Bihar and other States. Our per capita State taxation revenue may be less than thar of Bombay, or Madras. But because of the grants from the Centre, we are in a more favourable position. I will also submit that so far as the Central grants are concerned, I do not say that we are entitled to more, but from the per capita point of view, we

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can claim more. Because in the beginning of the Plan period, I believe we were getting only about 4.5 crores from the Centre under article 288-Statutary Grant. Now it has declined to 3.04 crores. Whatever that be, because of that position, Sir, we can compare favourably with Andhra. My point is that the Central Pay Commission has suggested one yardstick and that is, the pay scales must be generally related to the State's revenue including Central scales. If this yardstick is to be applied, we cannot understand the Government saying that they cannot compare with Andhra. We can compare quite favourably with Andhra in regard to per capita revenue. If that capacity is not to be taken into account in a matter like this, what is the yardstick which you are going to employ in relation to which you could determine the salaries of the Government services ?

In view of this comparative position, there is no point in the Government saying we are appointing another committee. If we see the history of the committees appointed we know what happens. It is customary here that the committees appointed by them unforunately make recommendations without any reason. There was a revision of pay scales in 1957. We do not know the basis on which they came to that revision. They must say whether they base themeselves on Algeria or Coorg or some other place. They do not say whether they have taken the basis of the Bombay State or some other State. So even if a committee like that is appointed now, I wonder what result will be achieved by such a committee. I would, therefore, say that it should be determined on the per capita revenue as was done by the Central Pay Commission and not left to any vague considerations. After all, the pay scales of Government servants would be—what would happen in that context is—countered by the force of argument of some other developmental activities. After all, ultimately it is the tax payer who would suffer. I do not wish to go at length regarding the various develomental activities. But you will see that in some of the less than the departments, the money spent is much money sanctioned in the original outlay. Take, for instance, communications, roads and Bridges. The total outlay in the Second Plan was 532.24 lakhs. Up to the end of December, we are spending 358.68 lakhs, nearly not even fifty per cent. The rest of the fifty per cent has to be spent within one year, *i.e.*, in the coming year. Is it possible ? Would it be possible to to consider. There are so many other departments, wherein the expenditure is not in accordance with the Plan. Take Slum Clearance for example, The loans to the Corporation which is supposed to attend to this work are to the tune of six lakhs. But the total amount spent is Rs. 15,000. I do not know if it is correct. But anyway it rather looks to me that we may not be able to spend the amount provided for in the Budget under the Plan. Thus you would kindly see that it is very necessary to determine the salaries properly. Another important aspect in which I am interested is this. After all the Government servants' salaries determine the salaries af other workers and wage levels in the State. The minimum salary that Government servants were getting was Rs 26. The Industrial Tribunal which is very conservative would not grant more than the same *i.e.* Rs.26, because whatever the wages that are fixed for the Government servants would be the level to be fixed for other wage-earners This being the position, it should not jeopardise the condition of servants of other sections of the people. Therfore it is necessary to see that the Government servants' emoluments are fixed in a reasonable manner.

One more aspect I would refer to. It is true that so far as Medical and Public Health is concerned, expenditure has doubled over the plan period. But it is not in accordance with the decision of the Health Ministers' conference. That Conference laid down the yardstick that the outlay of expenditure on Medical and Public Health should be to the tune of at least ten per cent.

Last year the expenditure under this head under the Plan is not even seven per cent of the total expenditure.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—Is it in proportion to the total revenue? It comes to ten per cent.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—Seven per cent of the total rekenue expenditure. The decision of that Conference was that it should be ten per cent. But actually it is seven per cent.

There is another aspect which I would refer to in passing. It is true that so far as education, public health, medical services, etc., are concerned, the per capita expenditure is more. But if you take the actual percentage of expenditure in respect of the total revenue, it has declined. The expenditure on Medical and Public Health in 55-56 was 7.7 per cent. In 60-61, it has declined to 6.1 per cent of the total revenue expenditure. Education: in old Mysore State it was 19.1 per cent and it has declined under the Plan to 16.6 per cent. The only thing that is increasing, the figures of which we can very well see, is death duties. It was 4.4 and now it is 5.2: So, in view of this state of affairs, it is a matter for serious consideration as to whether we have fullfilled the objectives laid down at the beginning of the Second Plan and we have got to examine very carefully since the last year's Budget. In this regard our criticism and our comments would have been more useful if we had had a better report than the brief report of the developmental activities submitted along with the Budget papers. It is true that on criticism made by Sri. Mallaradhya and others, you have done this and we must be thankful to Government.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We will give a fuller report next year.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—If you only refer to Sri C. Subramanyam's budget speech, you will see that he has been able to give virtually almost all developments under the Plan activities. But here we do not know the expenditure incurred upto-date or proposed to be incurred. I know that information is being collected. I would submit.....

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—You also refer to page 33 of my speech.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—That does not show the actuals.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—In the case of the Agricultural Department, we are shown that 5.1 lakhs of tons is the quantity of additional foodgrains. This is only of the Agricultural Department. But when you go to other departments, they say that there are no figures. What is the idea? whether they do not have the figures or whether they have shelved the figures, I do not know. When they have given the increased figures of food production of 5.1 lakhs of tons of the Agricultural Department, which is anticipated and when they fail to give the figures of the rest of the departments, the assumption is .....

Sri J.B. MALLARADHYA.—Obvious.

Sri M. C. NARASIMHAN.—In view of these, my concluding remarks are that the objective of our Second Plan, *i.e.* increase in the standard of living to the extent of five per cent has not been achieved, or increase in living expenditure in absolute terms has not been achieved. Take the other principle of reducing the inequities of taxation. I have shown in the begining that the taxation is more. The per capita taxation revenue is two-fold, and I have to say that we have not achived the objective. I am not suggesting that we are not at all advanced. We have advanced. For Medical and Public Health, we are able to afford more today. We are able to spend nearly twice the amount that we were spending formerly. But my complaint is that the total expenditure is not to the same extent. Only death services are mounting. The Finance Minister has already pointed out that there is a difference between the last year and this year. Last year you were not prepared to get this pointed out. This year, he said that he was afraid. He admits it. To that extent, frankness is good. Anyway, because of this situation, Sir, I submit that during the Second Plan period we have failed to achieve the objectives. It is very necessary to bear this in mind when we consider the Third Plan ; the draf

(SRI M. C. NARASIMHAN)

Third Plan has already been placed before us and I have already made criticism in respect of Industries, Medical and Public Health that they are not at all in accordance with conventions or requirements of the State, which must maintain progressive character and all that. So, with these words, I close.

MR. SPEAKER.—Now the House rises and will meet after half an hour.

The House adjourned for recess at Three of the Clock and re-assembled at Forty Minutes past Three of the Clock.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

†SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA (Nanjangud).—It is very usual when referring to the Budget presented in any particular year to characterise it in certain terms. I shall not be uncharitable in referring to the Budget in critical terms, but I must say having regard to all the Budget papers placed before me that this is a matter of fact Budget. As a financial document whatever its defects, whatever its shortcomings, I must say that it is free from embellishments. It is not like a tailor made divinity that used to be in the former days without much of substance. In the course of my speech I shall refer to the omissions so far as the Budget papers are concerned.

One notable omission to which I must refer in the beginning is that the Finance Minister's speech does not refer to the steps taken by the Government in regard to the rising trend of prices because I consider that no speech from the Finance Minister can fail to refer to some of the important aspects of the State's economy and the whole economy of the State depends upon this factor, *viz.*, to what extent the Government of Mysore have taken steps to prevent this rather unfortunate trend. It has affected the life of the average lower-middle class and middle class men very seriously. I referred to this matter while speaking on the Motion of Thanks to the Governor's Address but unfortunately neither the Agriculture Minister nor the Food Minister nor the Chief Minister referred to it in his reply. One dominating feature of not merely the Indian economy but also of the State economy is that since 1956 there has been a very steady rise in the price level. The index number of wholesale prices rose from 102.6 to 115 in 1959. The rise is particularly notable in foodgrains and articles of food. In respect of them the index number rose by 20 points. The working class consumers' price index rose by 20 points during the same period. That inflation is inevitable in a developing economy is rather fallacious and a wrong approach on the part of a responsible Government charged with the responsibility of trying to establish what is called a Welfare State. If they do not hold the price line which is their primary responsibility, I am afraid no Government can justify itself being called a Welfare State.

SRI T. MARIAPPA.—Even in other countries prices have risen.

SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA.—That is true but the whole concept of economic planning for the whole State will lose its value if the Government do not pay their attention to this fundamental factor. They must also remember that this tendency will have a very crucial effect on industrial production and they will see that labour unrest is another danger which is likely to affect production at all levels whether it be in Government undertakings or in the private sector.

The Government have in their generosity sanctioned a five rupee increase to the non-gazetted officers as interim relief. Even in that matter I do not see why they want to give the arrears of three months in the shape of prize bonds. Even the Government of India have withdrawn such a restriction which they had imposed on their servants. Why don't you give them cash before Ugadi and try to earn their gratitude? Please, in the Government order you

issue, see that you give them cash up to the 1st April and let that money be given before the new year commences so that the N.G.Os. may work with some kind of satisfaction and sense of thankfulness.

Now, I come to some of the major budget heads. I should like to refer to the Union Excise Duties. I think the period covered by the Second Finance Commission will be over by 1962 and they fixed the share of the net proceeds at 25 per cent and I think the Government of Mysore in their memorandum submitted to the Finance Commission wanted it to be raised to 40 per cent. I think the time is now appropriate since the Finance Minister has now levied an additional excise duty on diesel oil, motor parts and various other items. That is a claim to which we are legitimately entitled in view of that. I hope the Hon'ble Finance Minister will press this point. The Finance Minister has said on page 16 of his speech: "Apart from all this, we have to bear in mind that the completion of the Second Plan schemes in the field of social services will entail a recurring liability of about Rs. 7 crores per annum on the revenue account." This is one of the main grounds on which he can urge the Finance Commission and notably the Government of India for a larger share of excise revenue from the new additional items brought in the Union Excise list.

In regard to income tax, I only wish to say something about the share we are entitled to under the divisible pool. On page 9 of the Budget Memorandum it is stated that 'on the recommendation of the Second Finance Commission, the Government of India have fixed with effect from the financial year 1957-58, the divisible pool allocable to the States at 60 per cent of the net proceeds'. I do not know why they are sticking to this 60 per cent and not raising it to 70 per cent. The same argument which I made in respect of the Union, Excise duties should be made applicable to the income tax also. But the more important point which I wish to make is that by the Finance Bill of 1959-60 moved on the floor of the Lok Sabha they have changed the very structure of this divisible pool and you seem to have agreed to their giving you acertain share in the proceeds which does not involve any loss to you. Have the Government of Mysore taken into consideration what would be their share even if it is calculated on the basis of 60 per cent of the devisible pool? Why should they fix it on an ad hoc basis? They should give us the legitimate share due to us. It will not be less than what we are getting now. Why should you be satisfied with that?

Sri T. MARIAPPA —It is only a question of convenience of calculation. Anyway, I will have it examined.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The States' share of the income tax divisible pool must be raised from 60 per cent to 70 per cent and the share of the Union excise duties must be raised from 25 per cent to 40 per cent. I would not have urged this, had it not been for the fact that the Third Finance Commission is likely to come here and you should therefore make out your case almost from now.

Next, I invite the attention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to the Land Revenue head. In regard to the Land Revenue business, I think the Government are not very bold. They are afraid of the voters. In the Finance Minister's speech there is not a single suggestion with regard to finding additional resources. I am not suggesting that he should tax the people. You have now launched on State-wide survey and settlement which will co t you nearly a crore of rupees and we do not know when it will be over. During the interval when you are likely to incur this expenditure, what is the interest on Rs. 1 crore? Why should you not think of a surcharge on land revenue? It is a legitimate thing and I had suggested it last year but there was no reference to it in your reply.

On page 12 of the Memorandum you will see that the accounts for the year 1958-59 show Rs. 367.76 lakhs as receipts. The revised estimate for 1959-60 shows only 361.86 lakhs. Is it due to suspension of collection of land revenue in certain areas?

4 P.M.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Yes.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Even so, you will see that the Land Revenue accounts of 1958-59 is less than that. Even after integration if you were to get less, it is surprising. I know you are not laying too much stress on the collection of Land Revenue but having regard to the implementation of the Plans, you must get what is due to the Government.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—When compared with other States we have to get nearly Rs. 2 crores.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Once again you are afraid of becoming unpopular and therefore you are not putting forth efforts to get the land revenue. You must get what is due to you and you must pay to the ryot what is due to him. Last time I made a request to the Government to furnish a statement of arrears of land revenue.

On page 12, Assignments and Compensation, under the expenditure head you have got a sum of Rs. 249.09 lakhs as the amount which you are likely to assign to Village Panchayats. This assignment is subject to one important consideration namely to that extent the Government will be relieved of the obligatory duties which are imposed on the Village Panchayats and Taluk Boards under the Act.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We have not transferred those obligations as yet.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If it is not done, what is the use of providing in the budget? Once again I must make it clear that you do not want to become unpopular and so you have not transferred the obligations. Unless you make them alive to the situation, ಅವರು ಬೇರೆ ರಾಗ ಹಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಪ್ರಾರಂಭ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. Afterwards it will reflect on the State's budget.

On page 15 of the Memorandum and page 16 of the Speech of the Finance Minister, about the Excise, you have stated that for financing the Third Five-Year Plan you are likely to launch, on the scheme of levying 30 crores by way of taxation during the Third Five-Year Plan period. If the policy of Prohibition is likely to be continued, you must be prepared to forego revenue to the extent of Rs. 3 crores which means that you will have to count on taxation upto the tune of Rs. 35 crores during the Third Five-Year Plan period. You have only posed the question and not met the point; it is for the Hon'ble Finance Minister to suggest ways and means. You cannot simply raise the problem and leave it at that. I will point out the sources of revenue. In regard to collection of excise, here again, I had requested that a statement be placed before this House showing the amount of excise and land revenue due because I learn that in Gulbarga district large sums remain as not realisable. Either you have to write it off or make strenuous efforts to collect it.

In regard to the results of the working of Prohibition, in answer to a question the Excise Minister said that because a large number of cases were launched the scheme was very very successful. I am afraid, it is not very convincing. If a success of the prohibition scheme is to be found in the large number of cases filed, I am inclined to consider that it is a thorough failure. In any case it is up to the Government to place a report on the results of the working of the Prohibition.

Coming to Demand under Stamps, I have one remark to make. After the Land Reforms Bill is passied into law, the stamp revenue is serously going to be affected. The exemptions given are to the co-operative institutions. We have got to develop these and we have been at it since 1904. We have put in efforts for 56 years in the field of co-operation. Is it necessary to exempt so many co-operative societies from the levy of stamp duties? I know the concession is being misused. If an ignorant ryot goes there, they recover the duties. He has got to pay and this money which is directly due to Government is being exempted. So, I want the Government to re-examine this question. There is another aspect; a Government Officer getting a salary of Rs. 1,500 or a clerk getting Rs. 250 or a peon getting Rs. 15 p.m. is exempted from payment

of stamp duty. But, should there not be some discretion in giving exemptions? My only point is let not the revenue legitimately due to the Government be missed. The exemptions given to co-operative institutions are actually being misused.

ಶ್ರಿ ಎಲ್. ಎಸ್. ವೆಂಕಾಜಿರಾವ್.—ನೆಕ್ಕೆಟರಿ ಜೇಬಿಗೆ ಹೋಗುವುದು ಖಾತರಿಯೇ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.—ನನ್ನ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಅವರ ಜೇಬಿಗೇ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Another point which I would like to make is with regard to the Forest Department. To me, I consider, the next Third Five-Year Plan can be financed with more than the capital that you want, if you only take care of the Forest Department. We are doing it in the traditional outmoded and outlandish way.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Certain changes have been effected in recent years. We are investing more money not only for timber exploitation but also for scientific regeneration.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I will refer to what you say and compare it with actual performance. You said that you were doing a lot. If you will please see pages 20 and 21 you will find that receipt from Forests according to accounts for 1958-59 was Rs. 567.94 lakhs; but the budget estimate for 1959-60 was only for Rs. 504.50. The revised budget estimates went up by Rs. 3 lakhs, *i.e.*, it was shown as Rs. 570.00 lakhs and you have provided in the Budget Estimates for 1960-61 at Rs. 604.13. You will remember that when you moved the supplementary estimates, I had taken objection to it asked you to clarify the point whether by investing Rs. 32 lakhs you were going to get a revenue of Rs. 54 lakhs. You said 'Yes'. I do not know whether that has been verified. It is too good to believe that by investing Rs. 32 lakhs you are likely to get a revenue of Rs. 54 lakhs. Why I am saying this is that nobody seems to have realised that consequent on the integration of South Kanara, Belgaum and Dharwar Division Forests, what a rich gold mine there is. I had occasion to discuss the matter with Miss J. E. Marion who happened to be the Adviser to the National Council of Applied Economic Research in Delhi. She has been specially invited to make a survey in Mysore. There must be liaison between the Forest Department and the Industries Department. But I consider it is totally non-existent and the Mysore Government have not taken any steps to develop the Forest Industries. Let me know how many saw mills have been started. They are following elementary method of extraction of timber and transport of timber. of the 8th century B.C. You will be surprised to hear that per capita consumption of wood in India is 6 cubic feet per year as against Scandinavian countries where it goes up to 17 cubic feet; in Soviet Union it is 40 cubic feet per capita per year; in United States of America, it is 60 c. ft. You have got an ambitious programme in the Third Five-Year Plan for building 25,000 houses. I do not know who gave these figures. On an average one to two tons of wood is required for a house and wood of all categories to the extent of 15,000 tons is required if you want to realise your target of 25,000 houses. It is fantastic to extract 15,000 tons of timber from the forests in Mysore area.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—Not only teak, but non-teak also.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—All kinds of hardwood, *i.e.*, species of structural timber. My friend Sri Baliga referred to veritable gold mine in the matter of supply of sleepers. I wish he had been here. The modern tendency is to replace wooden sleepers by steel sleepers; all over the world that is the tendency.....

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Cast-iron sleepers?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Now, the latest is concrete sleepers which have come into the market; in Scandinaevia they use one concrete sleeper and one wooden sleeper.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—He says that we can make hay while the sun shines and send more sleepers when there is more demand.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I will tell him that we are getting Rs. 300 which is a concession rate for supplying sleepers as against Rs. 1,200 per ton in foreign countries. I am asking why we should not export these beautiful sleepers which are very good and earn dollars instead of supplying them to the Railways at the concession rate of Rs. 300? At Bhilai and Durgapur you can make steel sleepers, and I understand on reliable authority that the Railway Board has agreed to the change-over from wooden sleepers to steel ones. So, I want to say that the Government of Mysore should consider the admissibility and feasibility of making these exportable sleepers. I need not mention that we are wasting all the bamboos in our forest where as much as 450,000 tons of bamboo are available and except for the Paper Mills at Bhadravathi, we have not thought of trying to make use of that bamboo.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—There is another Paper Factory at Dandeli which is using mainly bamboo.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In addition to that, experts feel that there is need for three more Paper Mills.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—If you sit with me and calculate I am prepared to discuss.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am talking with reference to an expert's report.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—I am prepared to discuss it with the Hon'ble Member.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I will tell you there is a dog-in-the-manger policy so far as the Mysore Government is concerned in the matter of development of Paper Mills. I am making a very responsible statement. Bamboo is being wasted and nobody is trying to utilise the abundant resources of bamboo. I am prepared to discuss it with the Hon'ble Minister.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What do you want them to do?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—They issued a licence as far back as 1949 The Party wants a renewal of it now. They have taken three months to give an answer. I want to know what the Government have done to utilise the vast resources of bamboo.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—All of a sudden the party comes up in 1960.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Don't look at it from that aspect. What does it matter if he comes in 1960?

Sri K. F. PATIL.—Along with other applicants, he is one. We cannot reserve it for 10 years to come.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—That is where the Government policy comes in. You are all out to encourage people coming from outside.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—Not at all.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—When the time comes, we shall see what it is. On an earlier occasion when I brought a similar thing to the notice of the Minister for Forests, he realised that the allegation that I made were true and then he took action. The same thing will happen in this matter also. I will talk to him about it later. In regard to Forest Industries, the Government have not started any industry, even in regard to plywood, synthetic resin, formal-de-hyde. There are hundreds of forest industries, if they want to start any industry. They do nothing except transporting timber or selling fuel to Bhadravathi and try to show in the budget an increase of Rs 3 lakhs under Forest. Is it the only additional revenue of Rs. 3 lakhs that we get? You must give more attention to it, I think.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—Let him read the comparative figures for the last three years.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am reading from Budget figures placed before me. If there are any other figures, I am prepared to accept them. So far as fuel supply is concerned, you know it is becoming a major problem in Bangalore. What action has been taken to relieve it? If we go to the Electricity Board, they do not give house connections for heaters. It has reached a fantastic figure of Rs. 50 per ton and even then, you cannot get good fuel in Bangalore. That has been so for the last five years. What is it that they have done? Have they got fair price depots?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—When fuel was controlled, people demanded that it should be decontrolled. Therefore naturally we decontrolled it and the

whole thing is now in the private sector. If the House really makes out a case again that it should be looked into, we are prepared to look into it.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—They talk so much about the man in the street. Supposing Bhadravathi works without these concessions, to what extent would the revenues have been reduced? I want to know what have you done to the man in the street? An ordinary man will not get a bag of charcoal at less than Rs. 5. But what an amount of concession you are giving to Bhadravathi Iron Works?

I am only saying that here are certain matters which you must look into and see that the forest revenue is increased.

Sir, at this point, I am reminded of the Match Factory in Shimoga. It is a disgrace to any Government. I find that the Government have recenty sanctioned Rs. 40,000. All the machinery that is there is old and it is only scrap value that you have there. You want to resuscitate it. All these years the Government did not care to put this Match Factory on a better footing. I am told that very recently the Government have sanctioned Rs. 40,000. What can you do with that? That is the only factory of its kind in the State.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—It is a limited company, Sir.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What did you do in the case of the Spun Silk Factory? Did you not take it over?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We are thinking of rehabilitating the Match Factory. It is in the hands of a limited company. Supposing the Government interferes, people will say that we are interfering in the working of the private enterprise. But when it really fails to function, then we can step in. We did a similar thing in the case of the Spun Silk Mills also. It is, therefore, a delicate situation. My Hon'ble friend also espouses the cause of the private sector. Anyway, I thank him. We will positively look into it.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, I invite the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to this remark on page 21. It is not complementary to any Government. They speak of huge arrears accumulating. I want to know why arrears should be allowed to accumulate to this extent.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Perhaps you are looking into the adjustments. There is a little delay in adjustments.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You do not place before this Hon'ble House a balance sheet in regard to the Industrial Concerns. We have no means of verifying what is the profit and loss This kind of allowing the Government departments to be in arrears is very bad. Why should it not be adjusted within the budget year?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I will look into it.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Coming to the taxation on vehicles, I am sorry, my friend Sri Baliga is not here, I want to emphasise this fact that when a tax of this kind is levied, there is no question of earmarking the proceeds for a particular purpose. I do not know if the Government of Mysore have constituted a Road Fund.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—No.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In fact in this connection I should like to read an extract from the Taxation Enquiry Commission Report for 1953-54 (p. 524):

> "Though as a rule we are opposed to the earmarking of revenue to specific purposes, we consider this following arrangement in respect of earmarking of proceeds from taxes, motor vehicles tax and tax on motor spirits.....A portion of the amount recovered may be earmarked and the other portion may go to general revenues."

Because in most cases, it may happen that you may be spending more money than you are actually recovering from vehicle tax.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA—Regarding some of the cesses which are being collected by the Centre, we are entitled to a moiety of it and two funds are under operation nambly the C.R.F. allocation and the Central Fund Reserve. Under the two heads, the Government of India meet whatever our requirement are in respect of major roads, west coast road, and roads of economic importance. They will be financed by the Government of India. In fact, many of the big road and bridge projects are being financed by the Government through these funds *viz* the C.R.F. allocation and C.R.F. Reserves.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—That is the point which I wanted the Hon'ble Minister to say. In order that you may get substantial financial assistance, from the Government of India, I want to know if you are going to constitute the Indian Rural Communication Fund. The Taxation Enquiry Commission have definitely said that in every State it would be advisable that in addition to what you get from the Road fund, from the Central India Rural Communication Fund, you create a corresponding fund in the State and credit 25 per cent or whatever percentage of money that you get from vehicle tax and supplement it from general revenue. Perhaps, then, you will be in a better position to claim greater financial assistance from the Centre, if you also make annual contributions to this fund. That is all.

Coming to sales-tax, I am going to make no adverse criticism about the way in which the Department is administered. I shall take another opportunity. But I am asking you to constitute a cadre of vigilance staff. You will see the kind of atrocities that are being perpetrated by some officers in the Sales-Tax Department. You know that in the Customs Department they have a staff like that. You must train these officers. Some senior officers of the Department should have some vigilance over their subordinate staff. There is a lot of mischief, and there is a lot of leakage of revenue. That is why I suggest that there should be a separate vigilance staff.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We are only building up that Department just now.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am sorry you are building it on loose foundations. I want that you should have this vigilance staff to plug the leaky spots. Sir, I am rather inclined to consider this Department as the *KAMADHENU* of the State. Even if you spend another five lakhs on the establishment, it does not matter. I personally feel that it can yield revenue up to ten crores to the State Exchequer.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It will not exceed Rs. 4-per capita. It must come to 8 crores.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, on page 27 of your speech, you refer to the constitution of a Committee for Economy and Resources. I do not know what is the shape of that Committee and what it is going to be—whether it is going to be composed only of officials or whether people of particular political affiliations will be there. This is one of the subjects that is supposed to be referred to that sort of a committe—resources and economy.

Sir, referring to other taxes, page 29 of the Budget Memorandum receipts from electricity duties, I think you have taken power under the Act and the Rules framed thereunder to levy three pies. Is there no scope for increasing revenue under that? I think the Electricity Board has taken away all that money. Whether it is coming to you or not, I wish to ask you.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Whatever they earn, it does not come to us. It is only the duty that comes to us.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You please levy the maximum of three pies under the Act and see that the Government gets that revenue. That is what I wish to submit.

In regard to sugar cane cess.....

4-30 P.M.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—If the reference of the Hon'ble Member is to the tariff, I should like to say that that tariff structure is just approved by the Government. It

is admitted that the tariff structure should be reasonable and not go high. On the other side, we cannot overlook the fact that the State Electricity Board has to function on a no-profit and no loss basis. We do not want the Corporation to make a big profit. The particular item that the Hon'ble Member is referring to, is the revenue we get on this under the Act.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Under the rules framed?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—We get it. So the Board is not now thinking of enhancing the rates and without the approval of the Government, they cannot do so.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What I am referring to is that under the Mysore Electricity Act and the Rules framed thereunder, every consumer of electricity in the State is required to pay every month a duty at the rate of 2 nP. per unit of electric energy consumed. What I am suggesting is this: suppose a man is suffering from scarcity of fuel and if he instals a heater, he will be willing to pay one nP. more. Therefore you may consider the advisability of increasing this duty. It will help your Third Five-Year Plan. The rate may be 2½ nP. or 2¼ nP. I consider that it will bring roughly 30 to 35 lakhs of rupees as additional revenue.

In regard to the Sugar Cane Cess Fund, I want to know what is the amount today at the credit of this Fund? Your Budget papers do not show in what form the money is kept. There are so many funds, such as the Savings Bank Fund, etc., where you are expected to keep in cash a certain percentage. What is the total cash at the credit of the Sugar Cane Cess Fund? How have you utilised that amount? I would like to read in this connection the principles on which the sugar Cane Cess has got to be realised.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Will you kindly read page 31?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I have read it: "Not exceeding six rupees per ton". Even there I have got an objection. Bombay is charging only Rs. 5 and Hyderabad Rs. 4. And now this is a tax on a raw material for an industry. I think that particular point has been missed by the Government. You are taxing a raw material of a very important industry and this gets reflected over the entire price of sugar. Do you see the point?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—You have missed the vital point. When sugar prices began to soar, all Governments in India including the Governments of the Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Bombay and Madras began immediately to levy this cess and we take away the amount. In fact it does not go to the cost structure of sugar prices. It was going into the pockets of the producers.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—As far back as 1938, Uttar Pradesh, then the United Provinces, levied this cess. Even they are now thinking of reducing.....

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In fact, they have levied Rs. 7, very recently, perhaps last year. A new Bill is proposed in Andhra raising it to Rs. 7 per ton.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am referring to Bombay and Hyderabad, levying Rs. 5 and Rs. 4 per ton. I am not bothered as to whether you increase it or not. For the purpose of this levy, the places where these factories are established are treated as local areas. The sugarcane entering into this local area is liable to this levy. It is the sugar factories that pay. In the Act, you consider Mandya where the Sugar Factory is a local area. The cess is levied on all the sugar cane entering this area. You consider it as a local area. In regard to this I want to know how much of this sugar cane cess fund is being utilised for general revenues.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Not a single pie.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What is the accumulated amount?

Sri T. MARIAPPA—Whatever is spent, the balance is kept in the fund.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Kindly place before the House the working of the Sugar Cane Cess Act for a period of five years.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We will do so from the year 1957-58.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—And what has happened to all the moneys ?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Formerly the Sugarcane Cess Fund was being utilised for the development of roads and the development of sugarcane industry and the development of sugarcane area. But recently we have passed an Act. Under the Act, we have included a few more items over which the Sugarcane Cess Fund can be spent—on sugarcane research, for health measures in the area and for any other irrigation crops in that area. To promote the interests of other crops in that area also we are enabled to spend. As the Finance Minister said, not a single pie is drawn from this fund to the general revenues.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You have not utilised anything for general revenues.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Not a single pie.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The general trend is that this fund should go to the benefit of the local bodies. I know you are developing Mandya area. Even if it means developing all communications round about that area where the Sugar Factory is located, I do not mind. But I am trying to get at facts. I want a report of the working of the Act. That will convince me of the *bona-fides* of the Government.

Coming next to irrigation works, including navigation, embankment and drainage works, on page 33 of the Budget Memorandum, I see works termed as Commercial and Non-commercial. I see a very peculiar definition at the end of page 33. I do not know where you got this definition of Productive and Non-productive works. It was not there in the previous Budgets. Before I proceed, I wish to state that you have not placed before the Legislature the capital and revenue accounts under irrigation in spite of repeated observations. I do not know why. Even in respect of works as old as Krishnarajasagar—50 years old—you have not placed the Capital and Revenue estimates. With all the establishment and machinery if the Government find it impossible to place these accounts before the House, I am afraid that the criticism will have to be severe.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—It is a laborious task.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—For the Government it is not difficult. It is laborious for me to din into the Minister's ears.

Here is the definition: "If any productive work for which a capital account is kept, fails to produce the net annual return equal to interest charges so fixed for three successive years, it is treated as Unproductive work." This is a very dangerous doctrine. I do not know and I want to know what is the practice prevailing elsewhere. Wherefrom did you adopt this definition and under what circumstances ?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—We have that system of productive and non-productive works. In the previous years also we had it, but it may not have been in the same form. We have commercial and non-commercial works. We have productive and unproductive works. In that way we were classifying. Now what is productive and what is unproductive has been specifically described, so that the Hon'ble Members might know what exactly Government mean by productive works. Some productive works may become unproductive and some unproductive works may become productive. And they may change in the list of works But, anyway, I will place before the House, in the course of my reply, what exactly are the implications.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—There is danger in converting a work into non-productive one. For all capital works accounts are maintained and at end of three years and if a work is treated as an unproductive work, the State will stand to lose a lot of money. You say that "productive works are works which are expected to produce after a certain period a net annual return (after deducting all working expenses including maintenance) at least equal to the annual interest at a certain rate (fixed from time to time on the basis of the rate at which the Government expect to be able to borrow over

an extended period) on the total capital.....". It is doubtful.

Then, I am rather sorry to say that in spite of the fact that this House passed an Act, the Government have not taken the trouble of framing rules under the Act. Instead of framing rules the Government have placed an amendment to the Act on the floor of the House. What is the reason? Nobody will feel sorry if you levy this item of direct taxation. In regard to levy of this tax, if we see on page 35 of the Budget Memorandum and read it in conjunction with what is stated on page 39; in page 36 under Accounts for 1958-59 the net receipt is 17.30; On page 39, interest on Irrigation works (Commercial), under Accounts for 1958-59 it is 108.18: and for 1960-61—199.05. The point I wish to make clear is that you are losing 217 lakhs per annum under I.N.E.D. Works. What was shown as 17.30 lakhs in 1958-59 should actually be 217 lakhs according to your figures. You yourself admit that you are losing 217 lakhs by way of interest on maintenance but you have not taken the trouble of raising the water rate during the interval of so many years. Take for example the Mandya area which is growing sugarcane. This betterment levy is nothing new to the Mysore State. There is an impression gaining ground that there are some vested interests on whom you do not want to levy this betterment levy. This applies to all parts of the State.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—We have taken power to levy betterment levy on new irrigation projects which are coming into being. At the time of passing this Act, Rs. 500 was fixed as the maximum but the Government did feel some difficulty in certain cases where people are willing to pay more. Naturally we could not come in the way. Therefore, we had to make some amendments and that is why there has been an amending Bill.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I hope the Government will take necessary action. I invite the attention of the Minister to page 114 of the Memorandum. Under 68 and 68-A, I.N.E.D it comes to nearly 83 crores. Having regard to the investment which you consider as capital, even if you calculate interest at 3 per cent you are losing roughly Rs. 2.54 crores by way of interest because they are of unproductive nature. I want the Government to realise that we are paying this interest out of general revenues and to that extent the general revenue of the State is hit hard.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Is it the Hon'ble member's suggestion that on all major irrigation works we should be able to get at least 5 per cent interest?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If 5 per cent is too much you must get at least the rate of interest at which you borrow. In exceptional cases where there is draught, famine, etc., you can show exemption.

Coming to page 40 of the Memorandum, I want to invite the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to pages 40 and 46 In the Finance Minister's speech on page 23 he has admitted that 'apart from the repayments, the Debt Service Charges are an ever increasing burden on the Revenue Account and have risen from Rs. 4.70 crores in 1957-58 to Rs. 7.38 crores in 1960-61'. It will be obvious that in a short period of two years the interest charges have mounted by Rs. 3 crores, and you are now expected to raise a loan of the order of 5½ crores during the year 1960-61. By the end of the Third Plan period the interest and debt charges will certainly come to anywhere between Rs. 10 to 12 crores. That means that the people of Mysore will have to pay Rs. 10 crores by way of interest alone by the middle of the Third Five-Year Plan period. Out of this Rs. 10 crores it is a matter for concern and it should be a matter for concern for all of us including the Irrigation Minister that Rs. 3½ crores will be his contribution to the burden of the State. You are not getting any return. Even the oldest major irrigation project like the Krishnaraja Sagar is not getting an adequate return on the investment. How can it be expected of any new irrigation project? It is out of the question. The same is the case with power projects also. You make

(SRI J. B. MALLARADHYA)

a lot of investment on the State Electricity Board but the gap between the time the major industries take power and the time they begin to yield is a big one. Look at it from the point of view of the entire State. Rural electrification is not keeping pace with the demand and you will have to increase the tempo of it if you want any worthwhile industry to be developed in the rural areas and the investment will not yield half the percentage of interest you are liable to pay. The net result will be that your cash position will be seriously affected by the middle of the Third Five-Year Plan and you will find yourself in such a position that you cannot even pay your ordinary interest charges. Have the Government seriously considered this aspect? I am surprised that my Hon'ble friend the Finance Minister was content by making a reference to the fact that our financial position by the end of the Second Plan period would be satisfactory. I am surprised at the complacency with which he made that statement not merely orally but also on paper. When a budget is prepared and when a budget speech is made, he must have all the future in view—not merely the Third Five-Year Plan but even the Fourth Five-Year Plan for Mysore. I am surprised that the Finance Minister's speech does not take into account the seriousness of the situation. I should like to refer to pages 3 and 10 of the Finance Minister's speech. On page 3 he refers to the Second Finance Commission and says: "The Commission examined our case in detail and made recommendations which gave the new State a larger share of Central revenues and substantial *ad hoc* grant. They, however, cautioned us to mobilise internal resources to the maximum extent possible and to practise utmost economy in State expenditure." Possibly, he will point to the small savings scheme. It falls far short of our expectations. Is there anything done to minimise the enormous and the growing volume of expenditure under establishment? I am inclined to think that having regard to the fact that you spend as much as 2,345 lakhs of rupees on establishment alone there is scope for reducing expenditure under establishment by 10%. You are going on creating jobs and increasing additional hands without having a severe test as to the efficiency of the persons whom you employ. When you go to the Fianance Commission for relief, they impose certain restrictions on you. Supposing the Finance Commission asks you to what extent you have practised economy and what is it in terms of rupees, annas and pies, what answer you are going to give? After all, the financing of a big plan requires vast resources. So, you must economise your expenditure, you must try to go to the open market for a loan, you must improve your own resources and you must try to get additional money from your industrial undertakings. You have done precious little in this behalf. I want to know why the Hon'ble Finance Minister does not even refer to what has been done under this head.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I shall be happy if some constructive suggestions are made in that regard.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You must ask the Committee on Economy and Resources to go into this matter. My suggestion of a 10 per cent reduction in establishment charges is reasonable. If you want me to give evidence before that committee or give a note I shall do that. You convince me that it is not possible and I shall show how it is possible. The Finance Minister also says that whatever was possible economy has been effected. To what extent his speech is blissfully silent? He says on page 3: "Side by side with the increase in taxation revenue, non-tax revenue did not improve in the same measure." It is an admission which is not complimentary to any Government. On page 9 he says: "Even under the Revenue Account, the progress of actual expenditure under developmental heads will reveal increased provision year after year." For industries including Sericulture, in 1957-58 (accounts) the amount was 110.33 lakhs while the budget provision in 1960-61 is Rs. 105.21 lakhs. How can the Finance Minister justify his statement? Again on page 10, for

industrial and other works including Iron and Steel Works and Road Transport Schemes, the amount in 1957-58 (accounts) was Rs. 247.38 lakhs while the provision in 1960-61 budget is Rs. 324.18 lakhs. It must, however, be remembered that the bulk of this amount will go only to one Industrial concern. I will give you a statement showing the performance of the various industrial concerns. You have invested roughly Rs.12 crores on your Industrial concerns. You have invested roughly Rs.2 crores in the Porcelain Factory. It is working under a loss so far as 1958-59 figures are concerned. So far as the Government Electric Factory is concerned, it is making a profit of Rs.8.53 lakhs. The Government Soap Factory has always been doing well. The Central Industrial Workshop has been losing and your Implements Factory is now looking up. It is making some profits.

5 P.M.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I would invite you to have a look at it. The whole thing is fitted up and the Machine Section is all right. Even the frontage is inviting.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is a little out of proportion. One thing I must tell you. The administrative block is so out of tune with the general lay-out, since it suddenly and abruptly ends. Anyway, the front is not so presentable as one would expect. In regard to the Sandal-wood Oil Factory, Shimoga, you get hardly 5.2 per cent; The Silk Weaving Factory hardly makes a profit of 5 per cent; please compare it with ordinary silk marchant in the bazaar. The Government Silk Factory, except to be shown to distinguished visitors and people who come from outside the Mysore State and India, I think, does not serve any other purpose. I wish there is nothing new about the industry and it is just as well given over to private sector. When I was in charge, it was making a profit of 18 per cent. But now these industrial concerns are not giving you any return. Kollegal Silk Filatures are also losing. What steps have you taken to improve them?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—What about the labour population that is employed there? It is a prop for the industry as a whole.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why not pay them a living wage by way of social security?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—What will happen to sericulture as a whole?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You leave it to private enterprises. Why do you bother about it?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—If that is the verdict of the House, the Government is prepared to consider it.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am inclined in this connection to say that whatever industrial concerns that Government undertake to do, must work them in a reasonably profitable manner. I am not saying that the true sericulturist must suffer. I am the last man to say that. I am saying that the overall picture of industrial management is very unsatisfactory. I said when speaking on the Governor's Address that you must constitute a high-power committee on the basis of the recommendation of the Krishna Menon Committee. I have said that the recent re-organisation was a hotch-potch. I also said that the Government wanted to give some job to Thimmappa, Bommappa and Ramappa and they put them all there.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We want to screen and recruit.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—That is what Isuggested, namely, industrial cadre. The Central Government had constituted a high-power Committee to get people with background, train them and send them to Germany, America and other progressive countries of the world including Japan and then put them on the job.

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—Both of us think on the same lines.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The difference is that if I had had the power, I would have acted; but in spite of the power you have, you do not act.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We are getting the details worked out.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—In regard to debt service and the contribution to the Sinking Fund, I know what the orthodox theory of the Madhava Rao Committee is. There is a recent trend that there is no necessity to contribute full quota to the Sinking Fund so that by the time the amount becomes repayable, it is sufficient if 50 per cent of the amount is credited to the Fund. Is that the suggestion of the Mysore Government also, so that for the balance of the payment you float a loan and pay the debt charges? That is why you have floated 5½ per cent loans? Is that your idea? You were not here when I spoke about debt charges. I want you to suggest to the Finance Commission that comes here in 1962 as to why they should not have a general pattern for provision of funds and for reduction of avoidance of debt. The point now is that there does not seem to be a uniform policy throughout the country. I was surprised while reading through the Central Budget enormous sums of money due from the Central Government, but in the Budget of 1960-61, there is hardly a provision of Rs. 5 crores made for appropriation and for reduction or avoidance of debt. I could not believe my eyes when I read the Budget that not more than Rs. 5 crores had been provided for reduction of debt. What the Government wants to teach or preach others also must practise it. The Mysore Government takes a lead in such matters only from the Government of India. But the point is that there must be some security in regard to this matter. I wish to invite the attention of the Hon'ble Minister to page 46 of the Budget Memorandum. You have provided under Dept Services under 'Depreciation Funds' for 4¼ per cent Mysore State Development Loan 1970 and 4 per cent Mysore State Development Loan 1971, nearly Rs. 17 lakhs. I do not know why there should be that figure at all. Have at any time in the history of Mysore loans issued by the Government of Mysore shown a tendency to deteriorate in value? What happens, as some other States have done, is if they begin to show a downward tendency, the Government will purchase them.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—The same is the case with us.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why do you want to make a provision and show that your loans are not going to be popular?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Our loans are popular.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I think it is a disgrace that the Government of Mysore should provide a fund like that. Is it because the Government have a prescribed form in the preparation of these debt services? I think that is very unnecessary. You will kindly delete that item. Has such a contingency ever arisen in respect of Mysore loans?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—No.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why do you want to show deficit in the Budget? You were not here when I said that.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Our explanation is that we set apart annually for the purchase of security or loan for cancellation.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is only when they are getting unpopular or going down in the exchange market.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Extra prudence.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It may be a matter of abundant caution. It reflects on the credit of State. I do not want such a thing in the Budget. Please consult your Financial Advisor. I do not think such an amount should be there.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In fact when the security fell down, we placed Rs 50 lakhs at the disposal of the Reserve Bank. Immediately it went up.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You play the same game as stock-brokers.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Otherwise will you allow securities to go down?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—No I do not wish to make a big speech. I will take the opportunity of regular demands for that. In your absence I said that there was scope for economy and then there was scope for reduction by 10 per cent in the overall expenditure in the Budget. If you will kindly see

pages 134 to 137 of the Budget Memorandum, it runs into fantastic figures if you total up all the Pay, T.A. and D.A. and other allowances of the Officers.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.— In fact we have been giving all these figures for the last two or three years so that the attention of the Hon'ble Members may be diverted to this aspect. In fact our establishment charges are mounting up and we must cry halt somewhere.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Last year my attention was diverted to it. But there was no time to mention it. This time, I am saying you can reduce at least Rs. 1½ crores, if you rationalise the entire services and redistribute once again. I have got to say where is the need for Divisional Commissioners? In the Department of Education, there are certain Deputy Directors. Even those Deputy Directors are unnecessary, if you have got a competent Director. You are simply duplicating establishments. Like that, you can get from that Report. Though I have condemned the Gorwala Report, there are certain aspects which do require consideration. Please consider them.

Sir, another matter which has exercised everybody's mind is Dr. Nagan Gowda's Report. I do not know whether the Government will give us an opportunity to discuss this Report. But you have precipitated matters by passing orders. I consider that this report has been written without adequate facts and figures. It is ill-conceived and ill-considered. The sooner the Government do not give any attention to that, the better. I do not say anything more at present in regard to that.

In regard to education, Sir, I wish to take the opportunity of making a few general observations in regard to the Department of Education—University in particular. In this connection, I want to make myself sure whether the interim relief you have given is applicable to the employees in the University. The Hon'ble Minister for Finance should clarify this issue.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—University is an autonomous body.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You forget that the University itself exists on account of the Government grant. If tomorrow the Government stops the grant, the University will have to close its business. What is the use of saying University, autonomy? The point is that it is in fairness that the University employees who work there should also be given this relief.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Please read the sentence in my speech:

> "P. 14. Government have, therefore, decided to sanction an interim relief of Rs. 5 per month in the shape of an increase in the rate of dearness allowance to all the employees drawing Rs. 300 and below with effect from 1st January 1960. This will be made applicable to all the employees of the Local Bodies, Aided Educational Institutions and employees of Government Industrial Concerns and other aided institutions which have adopted the Mysore rates of dearness allowance."

ಶ್ರೀ ಜೆ. ಬಿ. ಮಲ್ಲಾರಾಧ್ಯ.— ನೀವು ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಗೆ 70 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವಾಗ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ನಾವಿರಾರು ನೌಕರರಿಗೆ ಇದು ಅನ್ವಯವಾಗುತ್ತದೆಯೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಹೇಳಬೇಡವೆ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಮರಿಯಪ್ಪ.— ಅದು ಅಟಾನಮಸ್ ಬಾಡಿ. ಆದುದರಿಂದ ಯೂನಿವರ್ಸಿಟಿಯವರೇ ಅಡಾಪ್ಟ್ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—To that extent, you will reimburse the University in respect of the additional expenditure?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—That will be considered.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, in the Integration Advisory Committee we followed the pattern of giving financial assistance by way of grants to educational institutions on a uniform basis throughout the State. The Hon'ble Minister for Education was in the Chair and he also helped us in evolving an acceptable pattern. I want to know why and under what circumstances this pattern has not been given effect to and final orders of Government are not passed. I am saying it for this reason, that during the last month or two,

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I have toured the integrated areas in Dharwar, Belgaum, Bijapur, Bidar and other areas. There seems to be a lot of dissatisfaction that the system of grant-in-aid has not been made uniform. In one or two villages, there was a lot of complaint against the Department. There seems to be considerable dissatisfaction. I know that as President of the State Education Federation, I am receiving letters from the various organisations that their claims are ignored and people are feeling very sore about it. I want the Hon'ble Minister for Finance to look into it. Sooner or ater you have to settle these things.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—No hardship.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Holeholalu is an instance in point. They have got heaps of complaints.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—I have not received a single complaint so far.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If you want, I will give that letter tomorrow. My information is as recent as eight days only. You may check it up. If I am wrong, I am prepared to tender apology in this House.

Sri ANNA RAO GANAMUKHI.—The D.D.P.Is have been empowered to release the grant. They need not come to the D.P.I. or to the Government.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I know the procedure involved. But the fact remains that the schools in the integrated areas have not been able to get the benefit of normal grants. You may make enquiries, ask the D.P.I. whether there are any loud complaints from institutions.

Sir, in regard to the reorganisation of the Department and all that, I shall talk about it, later it.So far as the Budget is concerned, I do not wish to waste the time of the House. I will come to Agriculture about which my friend Sri Srinivasa Shetty has spoken at great length.

Sir, even in regard to Agriculture, I want to say that the receipts under Agriculture are progressively declining. If you will kindly see on page 71, you will find that general agricultural receipts :

Accounts	*Budget*	*Budget*
1958-59	1959-60	1960-61
33·77	29·00	32·85

Thus in spite of the large sums of money that have been actually pouring into that Department it is difficult to understand what these people are doing. They have said in the Report that they reached the target fixed so far as agricultural production was concerned. But this is not reflected in the Budget receipts at all. Either that report that they have reached the target is false or these figures are wrong or not reliable. Are all the plans being worked out and what are the physical targets ? What happened to the agricultural farms ? The seed farms ? It is indeed very disappointing. Are you getting any income from the seed farm ? Sir, the increase of expenditure, if you will kindly see on the same page, as against 175·18 lakhs in 1958-59, you made a provision for 105 lakhs, which is as much as 70 lakhs. When we incur an expenditure of more than 70 lakhs, we do not have by way of receipts even one lakh. This is a very alarming picture and I wish that somebody from the Agricultural Department should be pulled up. I want the Agriculture Minister to devote his attention more to agriculture than to social welfare about which I have a lot to say.

Rs. 70 lakhs has been spent and there is no corresponding benefit, and with courage the Deparment and the Minister for Agriculture can give us a very exaggerated picture about the performances under the Second Five-Year Plan ; This really passes my comprehension.

Dr. R. NAGAN GOWDA.—Do you expect proportionate increase in receipts ?

Sri J.B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, if the Hon'ble Member himself has been in the Ministry, what would he have expected ? Sir, there is an unusual emphasis and a correct emphasis on agriculture. But do you go on spending moneys in lakhs in the Agricultural Department without expecting any receipts ? I can

understand training schemes; you do not expect returns. A new scheme that has got to be tried, for some period of years, I can understand. What is happening today is, you go on investing money for producing a few thousand tons of material, and you want to spend one crore of rupees for that. Is that economy? I cannot understand the rationale behind it. We all know that agriculture is very important. We all know that it has got to be improved at all costs. But how long this has to go on? I would like to know whether there is any effective check.

Sri GAJANANA PANDIT.—Do you expect the Government seed farms to be profit making concerns?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I mentioned that an agricultural farm ought to be a pattern for the development of agriculture. They must themselves set an example to do agriculture in aprofitable manner. Do you want them to be working on a loss every year? I do not expect seed farms to give you any money. In a majority of cases, even good seeds are not coming up.

Coming to rural development, I wanted the Hon'ble Minister to read in conjunction with N.E.S. and Community Development. I do not wish to be harsh on this Community Development and N.E.S. In regard to these particular two items, there is a report of the Estimates Committee. I do not know if that will come up for discussion on the floor of this House. I only want to refer to the picture revealed in that report. It makes a very sad reading. It shows the callousness with which those in charge of the administration are functioning. I have nobody particularly in view. But the Government must take the responsibility. All over the country, there is divided responsibility. It is not that I minimise the work done by them. There is a lot of work done. I am a believer that whatever money is spent in rural areas will go to the benefit of the rural areas.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—You were in charge of Rural Development.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—There is wasteful expenditure and the amount of callousness with which people are working is a matter to cause serious concern. Not that I do not believe in these activities, but the manner in which they put into practice the schemes and the callousness and wasteful expenditure—this is a matter to which I want to invite the attention of the Hon'ble Minister. As much as the entire revenue of the State of three crores is being spent on these two items. What is the corresponding benefit, I ask? If I may invite your attention to one aspect about the contribution from the villagers, I think it is a completely exaggerated figure. There is scope for all kinds of leakage in regard to this item.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—The difference?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The difference that my friend Sri Devaraj Urs may place at, is ten per cent, and I put it as 90 per cent.

Sri D. DEVARAJ URS.—It makes a world of difference.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I do not mean that you should not continue the scheme. Something is being done. Let us not forget. Let us not be sceptic. But unless you tighten the grip over the administration, you cannot expect any results to come out. What is more important is—what are you going to do with all the establishment that you have got, at the end of five years? Are the Government of India going to give you all that money at the end of five years? Have you got any idea of the expenditure involved in it?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Local Boards and Village Panchayats administration will come up.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—To that extent taluk boards will come to you. You have got the village level workers, the extension officers, various other social organisers and all kinds of workers. The establishment is of the order of 15 lakhs. What have you thought about them? There will be a battalion of people who will be unemployed at the end of five years, when the Central Government assistance is over. The expen iture on the establishment is nearly forty per cent of the budget of the scheme. That is a point which you cannot ignore. Is it

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worthwhile ?Forty per cent is the expenditure on establishment over the total expenditure on this N.E.S. and Community Development.How are you going to provide employment for these persons ? It will be a serious problem. You may have to face strikes, demonstrations, satyagraha and a regular disturbance of public peace. Even from now, I want you to kindly think of making an adequate provision for employment of these people.

Now I come to Industries and Supplies on page 80, Budget head No. 43. In regard to this matter, I would like to invite the attention of the Hon'ble Finance Minister to his own speech on page 6. I think Sri Narasimhan also referred to this subject. What he missed is that no new revenue from industrial concerns.....

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—On account of the Porcelain Factory expansion.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—What is more alarming is that you do not expect more than 41 lakhs during the year 1960-61. Over an investment of twelve crores of rupees, even calcualting at three per cent, what is the net revenue that you should have got from the industrial concerns ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—But I have explained—increase in wages, payment of bonus, increase in the cost of raw materials.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You swear by nationalisation. You swear by public sector. I also swear by nationalisation as that is the policy of my party. Should you not just as well work better than the ordinary private sector? What is the point in your swearing by the public sector ? Why do you make the average rate payer pay for your follies ? I am not good at mathematics. I was good in English and because I scored 84 per cent in English I got grace marks in arithmetic and got through. On 12 crores what will it work out to at three or four per cent ? If you get 41 lakhs, is it not an alarming picture ? Why is it that you are not publishing the balance sheets and making them available to the members of this House ? At least for 1958-59, figures should be ready by now. What is the difficulty ? Even in regard to the provision of expenditure for major industrial concerns, you seem to make very little provision which can be seen on page 10 of the Finance Minister's speech. For Industries including Sericulture the provision in the Budget is only Rs. 105.21 lakhs as against the actual amount of Rs. 110.33 lakhs in 1957-58 accounts under revenue account.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In regard to the provision of Rs. 125.21 lakhs, I may point out that certain expenditure is carried over to education.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My point is that you do not make adequate provision for industrial development. What are the major industries you propose to start in 1960-61 ? It means you are not going to start any industry at all. That is the thing which alarms me. You want to borrow money but you do not get adequate return either under industries or under irrigation or under any other head.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Under the revenue head you cannot expect us to put more money. Suppose we start new industries they will come under capital account.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Even under the Capital Account, what is the provision you have made—Rs. 324.18 lakhs as against Rs. 278.45 lakhs in 1959-60?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—We are prepared to come before this House for supplementary grants as soon as our projects are ready.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Even now the projects are not ready ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—There is no power.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Another thing is that you have set up a number of boards, *viz.*, the Industries Board, the Khadi Board, the Small-scale Industries Board, the Handicrafts Board and so on and so forth. Have you at any time placed the budget or the statements of receipts and expenditure of these boards before this House ? Are we not entitled to know whether they are functioning properly and whether the Government are

getting periodical reports ? Is it not in your interest and in the interest of the entire country that you must have a correct picture of the progress and work done by these Boards ? The rate-payer's money is being spent and therefore this House is entitled to know what they have been doing and I will be happy if you will be pleased to place before us their reports and the results of their work at least in the next session of this Hon'ble House.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Except the Khadi and Village Industries Board which has got executive powers, all the other Boards are merely advisory. They meet periodically and send on their suggestions.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Take for example the Housing Board. You propose to construct 25,000 houses in the Third Five-Year Plan which requires 50,000 structural timber. This is a fantastic claim. In Annexure VII you have given a list of achievements. In Juxtaposition with these figures you have not given the targets. If you had done that we would have patted you on the back and said 'here is a glorious achievement's. My Hon'ble friend Sri Narasimhan has drawn the attention of the House to what the Finance Minister of Madras has done. He has given a complete picture of the performance of each district. Under various heads he has given the physical targets reached and the targets fixed. Even in the targets reached you will be surprised to know that he is likely to exceed the plan allotment by a few crores. When a thing like that is possible in Madras, why it is not possible here, is a matter which distresses us. It is not with the idea of criticising the Government that I am saying these things.

Coming to, 50, Civil Works, on page 16 of the Finance Minister's speech it is said :

> "The grant of interim relief alone will cost the State Exchequer about Rs. 150 lakhs per annum inclusive of arrears. The other decisions which have affected the financial resources of the State are the following.—"

Then he proceeds to mention six items which will affect the financial resources of the State. In this connection, I should like to refer to page 16 of the Governor's Address where you have committed him to a major declaration of policy. He has said—

> "I would like to mention to you some important decisions which Government have taken for improving communication facilities in the State. These are:—
>
> (1) taking over for State management and maintenance, roads constructed under relief measures, Shramadhan, N.E.S., Community Development and other programmes;
>
> (2) taking up a programme of construction of rural roads covering a total length of about seventeen thousand miles, which connect villages with the hoblies, taluk and district headquarters, at a cost of about Rs. 10 crores, spread over a period of years."

Your plan may be very ambitious. Is it your idea that you will hand them over for maintenance after improving them ?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—I have made it clear on the floor of the House on the last occasion that Government propose to see that every village in this State has easy communication and that there are several classes of roads, *viz.*, approach roads, roads which are beyond the capacity of Village Panchayats and Taluk Boards, etc. The Government propose to take up not only the formation but also the improvement of all roads which are beyond the capacity of Village Panchayats and Taluk Boards. After they are formed, the question of maintenance comes. The Government also is prepared to take up such of the roads which are beyond the capacity of these local bodies to maintain. Government have a duty to this State and as you have yourself put it very many time on the floor of the House, a network of

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communications is basic to the development and therefore the Government are bold to take that decision.

5-30 P.M.

Sri C. J. MUCKANNAPPA.—The Ministers are every now and then intervening and replying to the debate. My apprehension is that many of us may not be able to get even 5 minutes to speak. But if you do away with the Ministers' reply on the last day, we may get a few minutes to speak. That is my submission.

Mr. SPEAKER.—In the first place if the Hon'ble Member who is on his legs goes on yielding, a position will be created in the House which I cannot prevent. If he says that he is not going to yield, that is the end of the matter.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, I have a high sense of courtesy. I have grown up under that tradition. The Hon'ble Minister wants to clarify. Is it reasonable for me as an ordinary member of the House not to yield ?

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am not commenting on your conduct.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is reciprocity. It is courtesy due to the House. None of us, I suppose, is intending to waste the time of the House. The Hon'ble Speaker will bear with me. It is not a case of interruption. If it had been interruption, I would not have yielded. I have got my own self-respect.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I am not commenting at all. But will it be possible for you to finish your speech today ?

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I have got material for another two hours. I will definitely finish by 6 o' clock.

In regard to the programmes for roads, I must say that it is ambitious of the Minister for Public Works to say that it is going to be a phased programme. I think it will be a historic thing if that is done. You draw up a broad plan for improving rural communications in the context of the formation of rural communication fund from the Central Government. You have provided a meagre sum of Rs. 10 lakhs for rural communication last year and nothing more. After representation from some areas, you increased it to Rs. 20 lakhs. If 17,000 mile programme has to be carried out, you must justify it by having an adequate programme even if it is 10 or 15 years. You must have a plan, a master plan for rural communication. In fact any Government that does something to improve rural communications will earn the gratitude of the people and unless it is done practically, there is no use of putting it on paper and committing the Governor to this kind of ambitious programme. Sir, I have already spoken about N.E.S. and I have said that out of Rs. 3 crores that you are spending more than Rs. 88 lakhs has been spent on establishment. It is not a very encouraging picture.

Now, I wish to invite the Finance Minister's attention to pages 138 and 139 of the Budget Memorandum wherein assets and liabilities under Demand Nos. 68, 68-A, 70, 72, 80, 81, 81-A are given. Sir, you have in the year 1958-59 shown Rs. 130 crores as your assets on the 31st March 1959 and at the end of 1960-61 your assets will mount up to Rs. 184 crores. As against these assets your liabilities on page 141 are given. To cut short my speech, you have only Rs. 42 crores excess of assets over liabilities. That is the position on which you have based your entire budget speech. I want to invite your attention to page 138. Under construction of I.N.E. & D. Works (Commercial) you have shown Rs. 7919.41 lakhs; under Capital outlay on Improvement of Public Health, you have shown 276.31; under Capital outlay on Industrial Development you have given Rs. 2030.70 lakhs. Under Capital outlay on other State Works you have shown Rs. 57.04 lakhs. The total of all these items would be of the order of Rs. 100 crores. The point which I wish to make is, from your own statements of assets and liabilities, the excess of your assets over liabilities is only Rs. 42 crores and out of these assets, nearly Rs. 100 crores are unproductive assets. Is that position accepted ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I do not admit that Rs. 100 crores are not productive. They are not productive, not in the sense that you want them to be productive.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I want to know what are the items ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Education of your children is not productive.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am referring to capital items shown in your assets such as construction of I.N.E. and D. Works, Capital outlay on Improvement of Public Health, Capital outlay on Industrial Development and Capital outlay on other State Works. I say none of them are productive. To what extent our irrigation works are productive ?

Sri H. M. CHANNABASAPPA.—It is in the very nature of things not possible.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am trying to show that the cash position at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan will be very precarious.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—In fact, I myself have stated that it will be all-right till the end of the Second Five-Year Plan period.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I do not know why my friend the Hon'ble Finance Minister was complacent that our financial position would be all-right till the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. It is more or less the responsibility of the Finance Minister to place before the House his concrete suggestions.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Till the end of the Second Five-Year Plan, it is all-right. There are decisions which will further affect the financial position. Kindly give me all constructive suggestions.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am not unmindful of the fact that all the States will by and large be in the same position. I am not trying to throw the blame on the Ministry. The point is that it is as much mine as yours. The point is that you have not taken steps. I have already shown half a dozen sources of income which you have not taxed and which you refused to tax and you do not give any constructive suggestions in your Budget speech apart from taxation.

Well, Sir, I want to make this suggestion that when the Finance Commission comes in the year 1965, you will have to refer to certain terms of reference to the Finance Commission who will negotiate with the Government of India.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—That is the reason why I suggested the setting up of a Resources and Economy Committee.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, it is not as if you want any new suggestions. The Mysore Finance Enquiry Committee after examining the question have made certain suggestions in page 712 of their report. The State Government when they submitted their Memorandum accepted these very recommendations. What I wish to say is that loans granted for whatever purpose should carry no interest in the initial period of five years. That is one suggestion. I do not think the House will hesitate to join with you in making that representation. Repayment particularly in irrigation projects should commence only after the projects begin to yield appreciable return. It may not be that it yields returns enough to cover interest charges.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I hope the Government will re-examine this question. That is what I have said.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You wanted my suggestions. In the case of loans for irrigation projects, the rate of interest should be adjusted to the expected net return. In fact, repayment should be spread over a period of years. The rate of interest should be reduced and you must cite the notable example of the K.R.S. only; and you must justify your action for claiming this relief; you must tell them that even very big projects have not been yielding proper returns and therefore they should not insist upon a minimum return. You must make out a case.

Sir, you will realise that the urban taxation has reached saturation point. My party wanted to start an agitation about this vehicle taxation. You are increasing by 5 nP per mile for buses. I want to know what justification there was for increasing bus fare from 3 to 5 nP.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—From 4 to 5 nP.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I am open to correction. The receipts under that item have gone down by 8 to 9 lakhs. I am again open to correction—ever since that increase in bus rates was given effect to, the receipts by the Transport Department have gone down by 8 or 9 lakhs. The Hon'ble Minister will agree.....

Sri K. F. PATIL.—The average daily collections prior to enhancement for the entire organisation was Rs. 1,50,205; after enhancement, it is Rs. 1,65,955; for the Old Mysore area the figures are as follows.—the collections before enhancement: Rs. 26,250; after enhancement, Rs. 27,093.

These figures are for the month of February.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—So, you mean that receipts have not been affected by the enhancement of the fares?

Sri K. F. PATIL.—You can draw your own conclusions.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Your receipts are not consistent with the enhancement.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—You can draw any conclusion you want. I am merely furnishing the latest figures.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—I welcome this information given to us, because we were told that the receipts had been dwindling. But I do consider that the Government had no justification to increase the bus fares. That has hit the ordinary man. After all, what is the expected revenue? You are now trying to levy a certain surcharge on passenger traffic and goods traffic to the extent of about 10 per cent, and you have introduced a Bill.

Mr. SPEAKER.—What is the increase per day for the whole State?

Sri K. F. PATIL.—It was formerly Rs. 1,50,205. After enhancement it is Rs. 1,65,905.

ಬೊಂಬಾಯಿ ಮತ್ತು ಹೈದರಾಬಾದು ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದ್ದಷ್ಟೇ ಇದೆ, ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಆಗಿಲ್ಲ.

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—I want certain misapprehensions to be cleared. I want particularly Sri Mallaradhya to carry this impression. In Bombay and Hyderabad area, the rates continue to be what they are today. In the old Mysore area, the rates were low. In view of the increase in the cost of rubber, petrol, etc., we wanted a levelling and in the process of levelling, the old Mysore people have to pay increased rates. Therefore, please do not think that the rates have been increased in Bombay and Hyderabad areas. They were already high.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—You are perfectly right in urging that point. But I want the House to consider the rates in juxtaposition with what is prevailing in other areas.

Mr. SPEAKER.—If you want a reduction, urge it for the whole State, not for one particular area.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Madras has not increased it. Kerala has not increased it. Having regard to the per capita income of the man in the street in the Mysore State, is it known to the Hon'ble Minister that he is not in a position to pay higher charges?

Mr. SPEAKER.—The integrated areas were paying more.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—They should have reduced it. I want it to be reduced.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—Andhra, Kerala and Madras have enhanced it.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Why do you want to take that example? My question is what is the justification for increasing the rates? Please convince this House before you undertake a taxation measure.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—It is not a taxation measure.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—It is in the nature of a taxation, Sir.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—It is a commercial undertaking and it must work on commercial lines.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Then you can make it a corporation and transfer it to us. We will take care of it.

Sri K. F. PATIL.—It is never a taxation measure.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The point is that the Transport Minister must either take the position that it is a State undertaking on a nationalised system or he must say that they are running it on commercial lines as a commercial transaction. I want to ask

when the existing rates were levied on bus traffic, whether they were losing or whether they were making profit. Is it the intention of the Government to earn revenue or is it their intention to provide more amenities to the public, who use this ordinarily ? He must take his stand either on the first or on the second, not on both.

Sri K. F. PATIL.— It is a commercial undertaking. It is not a charitable institution. I will reply definitely at the appropriate time.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Sir, from the point of view of the public as a whole, except perhaps the members of the Treasury Bench, they do feel the injustice of the measure that the Government have adopted in a precipitate manner.

Any reasonable Government have to convince the public of the necessity for increasing the fare. Supposing the Transport system was running at a loss we would be the first to say—let us find out ways and means to make this a profitable concern. But so far as this is concerned, where is the justification for increasing the fares ?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಇದನ್ನು ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—After 1956, my friend Sri Vaikunta Baliga or someone had referred to the uniformity of laws. I am not merely pressing for the uniformity of fiscal laws which bring you money. Even in regard to the uniformity of laws, Government have discriminated. Wherever laws were calculated to bring additional revenue, that is being taken up. Wherever it would touch the State coffers, they are doing it in a halting and hesitating manner. I want to know whether there is any justification for this.

Sri T. MARIAPPA. My friend is always fair. I do not know why he is not so now.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.— Integrated areaನಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಜನರು ಈ ರೇಟು ಕೊಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—We are all partners in distress This is emotional integration.

Sri K F. PATIL.—This is not a new decision. The decision of the Government has been there since 1958.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—When I want you to increase one nP per unit of electric energy consumed by the public, you are hesitating. Where it is a question of increasing the bus fare, suddenly you think you can get a lot of money. Is it that you want to increase the general revenues, or is it that you want to see that this concern works without loss ?

Sri T. MARIAPPA.—Your suggestion is noted with regard to electricity charges.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The terms of reference to the Finance Commission in the year 1960 will have to be made. In the case of loans for irrigation projects, the rate of interest should be adjusted to the expected return. In the case of loans on social welfare schemes which do not bring in a return to the State, the entire amount of the Central loan should be deemed to be an outright grant.

(Interruption)

I am making this with a true sense of responsibility. We are not going to the Government of India with a begging bowl. We are not unmindful of their commitments. Some of the sources of revenue which the Mysore Government had had been choked up. It is of the very essence of the formation of the State, the the Centre and the States, the relationship that should exist, that when we are not in a position to carry on, the Centre should come to our rescue. It is a fundamental principle of the federal system. We are not asking charity. The Government of Mysore has shown its willingness to tax themselves to the utmost capacity. It has raised loans whenever the need arose. Here I have got a lot to say about the officers administering the various schemes. They are not in a position to spend the money you provide for them. In the olden days, we were hard up for money. Here, the old picture has changed. You have money, any amount of money, but you have officers who do not know how to spend the money.

The Government of Mysore have shown that they can raise their internal

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resources and in spite of the best efforts they have made, they cannot try to implement the Third Five-Year Plan. Their cash position, their financial position does not admit of any kind of implementation of the Third Five-Year Plan. It is against this context that the Finance Commission that will come, will have to take note of the circumstances and come to the rescue of the State Government. If the ad-hoc grant of six crores was fixed by the Second Finance Commission, I am sure that a case will be made out for a much greater amount than the six crores of rupees now for the ambitious Third Plan, involving 75 or 300 crores, has to be carried out. Having regard to the integration of the States, if you have got to do justice by the integrated areas, if you have got to give adequate attention to the undeveloped areas, as I said, you need not resort to taxation measures for financing the Third Plan. The development of your various schemes and the economy in expenditure which is likely to be of the order of a crore and odd, the working of your industrial concerns in a manner that would bring profit—the Minister for Transport wants to treat his concern as a commercial concern—would bring in more money. Suppose the concession charcoal is withdrawn, the and suppose of the concession about fuel is withdrawn. you are giving electricity at a ridiculously low rate. Is there any industry in Mysore which is getting power at this rate? With all these concessions, what is the amount you are getting? Even with the retention price of the Government of India it is not making a profit. You must therefore immediately appoint a High Power Commission for going into the working of the industrial concerns to make them work on a satisfactory basis. We on this side of the House, know that every one in the State has got a contribution to make. You talk of the Plan being a people's Plan. But I am afraid it is only on paper. When I spoke on the Governor's Speech, I have already stated how you have not consulted the State Industries Development Council at least in regard to the industries to be included in the Plan. This is the type of liaison which you wish to develop between the State Development Council or the kind of liaison between the Legislature and the several important industrial companies set up. With what courage did the Government print and place in the hands of the members the industries to be included in the Plan when it has not gone through the Industrial Council which you yourself set up? You ask for co-operation. You ask for sacrifice. You want to consider this as a people's Plan. I wish to ask you whether any portion of the Draft Plan in the hands of the members of the Legislature has gone through the process of discussion at the level of the district, at the level of the tahsil or the hobli or of the village. I doubt, having toured through the rural parts, whether here is any Plan consciousness in the people, except in the minds of the people who are paid. This is a matter in which every one should work irrespective of party affiliations. After all, if the Third Plan has got to be made an unqualified success, it should be with the combined endeavour of all these people, whether they be in the Opposition or Treasury Benches or the public outside. Until the people become conscious of the Plan, the type of co-operation you expect cannot come in an abundant measure. I wish that as a result of the discussion we will have of the Budget, there will be more suggestions in regard to the improvement of the resources of the State so as to make our cash-position worthwhile in the middle of the Third Plan.

I am grateful to the Hon'ble Speaker for allowing me quite a lot of time.

Half-an-hour discussion on Question No. 143. re: unauthorised cultivation of coffee and cardamom in Sakleshpur Taluk.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಎನ್. ಬೋರಣ್ಣಗೌಡ (ಬೇಲೂರು).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ನಾನು ಈ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಹಾಕಿ ಕೆಲವು ವಿಷಯ